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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1871. NO. 257.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Indictment of Rochefort—The Pop's Address—Investigation Into the Acts of the Government of National Defense—Abolition of the English Army Purchase System—Small Pox Decreasing in London—Guinea Not Ceded to England—Prince Frederick William at Ems—The Proposed Duty on Raw Materials Abandoned—Scraps from the Foreign Mails—Strength of the International Society in Europe—Its Importance in the United States, &c., &c.

The Indictment of Rochefort—Address of the Pope—Deserted by Man, He Appeals to God.

PARIS, July 19.—The indictment upon which M. de Rochefort is to be tried contains the following four counts: First, the provocation to hatred among citizens; second, the incitement to civil war and pillage; third, the publication of false news and spurious despatches, knowing them to be false, consequently counterfeiting public and private writings; fourth, the complicity in murder by instigating the arrest and execution of hostages. The friends of the ex-Minister of National Defense deny the story that has been put out regarding his prostration and weakness. They assert that he is in no way cast down; but it must be admitted that his position with such a list of charges, and the members of the court martial for his judges, is a sufficiently serious one.

On the 18th inst., at Rome, the Pope held a consistory, at which he preconized the Bishops of Seigni in Hungary, of the Algarves, in Portugal, and of St. Iago, in Cape Deverdes, and he afterward published the nominations made since the last month in brief of the Patriarch of Lisbon and of the Bishops of Braganza and Meranda, in Portugal, and of the Bishops of Mende and Rieme in Bulliona. In them addressed the Sacred College in Latin, in which he says: "We have done all that was in our power, but our efforts have failed—and all is lost. You will tell me perhaps that we have still hope in France. But France can do nothing, she is paralyzed through a frightful crisis, which may be succeeded by others yet more dreadful. I repeat it, all is lost, and only a miracle can save us. Turn then to the Almighty, and seek that intercession from Him."

He announced his decision in these words; "We are, my dear brothers, in the hands of Divine Providence. We have nothing to expect from human aid, for man has abandoned us. We should we dissemble? It is better I should tell you that Kings and Governments, forgetting their promises, leave us to our fates. They have addressed us in fine phrases. They sent us the warmest congratulations on the day of our jubilee, but they left us far from taking any steps in the support of their messages. We can hope for no help from any quarter."

King Victor Emanuel will be here in a few days, and will be attended by the Ministers of the Catholic States.

French Criminals Not Wanted in the United States—Investigation Into the Acts of the Government of National Defense.

PARIS, July 19.—The inhabitants of Metz have sent a petition to Thiers asking the pardon of Gen. Rossel.

The *Journal de Paris* attacks vigorously the circular of the Prefect of the Seine, which deprives occupants of furnished lodgings of the right to vote if they have not inhabited the premises continuously for twelve months. The Parisian press have put forward a partial list of persons in England, for criminal elections, which appears to be satisfactory to the public.

Rochefort announces himself to be a candidate for the first vacancy in the Assembly.

It is reported that Washburne, the American Minister, has assured the French Government that no person convicted of criminal acts in Paris, against the National Government during the reign of the Commune, will be permitted to reside in the United States.

M. Gambetta was before the Committee of Investigation appointed by the Assembly to inquire into the doings of the Government of National Defense. His testimony to-day was principally with the relating of troops during his administration.

Abolition of the Army Purchase System—Royal Visits to Napoleon.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Standard* says: Gladstone will abolish the system of purchases of army commissions.

Several members of the Royal family visited Napoleon.

Smallpox is decreasing in London.

Princess Helena, of England, wife of Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, is about to visit this continent to seek relief for affection of the lungs.

Guinea Not Ceded to England.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—The Upper Chamber of the Parliament of the Netherlands has by a vote of eleven to fifteen postponed indefinitely the further consideration of the treaty for the cession of Guinea to England.

Austrian Budget Adopted.

VIENNA, July 19.—The Austrian Delegations have adopted the Budget.

Frederick William at Ems.

BERLIN, July 19.—The Prince Imperial, Frederick William, of Germany, has arrived at Ems.

No Duties on Raw Materials.

PARIS, July 19.—The decrees of the 6th and 19th of September, 1870, levying an import duty of three francs sixty centimes on each bale of cotton, have been abrogated, and it is thought the Minister of Finance, M. Pouyer Quertier, has resolved not to abandon the proposed duties upon raw materials.

New Ministry in Portugal.

LISBON, July 19.—It is rumored that the Portugese Ministry is in a minority in the Cortes, and that Count De Thomar has been called upon by the King to form a new ministry.

Trial by Jury in Spain.

MADRID, July 19.—The Cortes is engaged in the consideration of the subject of trial by jury for offenses committed by members of the press.

The International Society—Its Object—Strength in Europe—Importance in the United States.

Dr. Carl Marra, a German, now a resident in London, of the international chiefs, gives this explanation of the working of the society: "Formerly when a strike took place in any country it was defeated by the importation of workmen from another. The international has nearly stopped all that. It receives information of the intended strike: it spreads that information among its members, who at once see that for them the result of the struggle must be forbidden ground. The masters are thus left alone to reckon with their men. In most cases the men require no other aid than that of their own subscriptions or those of the societies in which they are more immediately affiliated supply them with funds; but should the pressure become heavy, then a general levy is made for the one of which the association approves, their necessities are supplied out of the common purse. By these means a strike of the cigar makers of Barcelona was brought to a victorious issue the other day. But the society has no interest in forcing strikes. It prepares them under certain conditions. It can not possibly gain by them in a pecuniary point of view, but may easily lose. Let us sum it all up in a word. The working classes remain poor amid the increase of wealth; the wretched are more numerous in England after the privation dwarfs their moral as well as their physical stature. They cannot rely on the justice of the capitalists and landlords, and that means they must transform society."

"This is the general end of every known workmen's organization. Land and labor leagues, trade and friendly societies, co-operative and co-operative production are but means toward it. To establish a perfect solidarity between these organizations is the business of the International, and the success its influence is beginning to be felt everywhere.

"Two papers appear in Spain, three in Germany, the same number in Austria and in Holland, six in Belgium, and six in Switzerland. And now that I have told you what the international is, you may perhaps be in a position to form your own opinion as to its pretensions. Only, as my business does not dictate the form of the political movements, it only requires a pledge as to their end. It is a fact worthy of notice that the movement is not the work of labor. In each part of the world some special aspect of the great problem presents itself, and the workmen there address themselves to its consideration in their own way. Communism, amongst others, cannot be absolutely identical in detail in New Castle and in Barcelona, in London and New York, in England or Spain, the way to show political power lies open to the working class. Insurrection would be madness where peaceful agitation would more surely and surely do the work. In France a hundred laws of repression, and a martial antagonism between classes render it necessitate the violent solution of social war. The choice of that solution is the affair of the working classes of those countries. The International does not presume to dictate in the matter, and hardly to advise, but to every movement it accords its sympathy and all the aid within the limits assigned by its own laws. The chief centers of our activity are for the present among the working societies of Europe. Many circumstances have hitherto tended to prevent the labor question from assuming its real scathing importance in the United States. But they are rapidly disappearing, and it is rapidly coming to the front there with the same features as in Europe. A laboring class distinct from the rest of the community and divorced from capital."

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The steamships Aleppo, from Boston, and the City of Limerick, from New York, have arrived.

LONDONDERRY, July 19.—The steamships Australia, from New York, and the St. Patrick, from Quebec, have arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 19.—The steamships Berlin, from Baltimore, and the Hoosier and New York, from New York, have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 19, 5 P. M.—Consols 93½. Bonds—5-20s of 65, 93½; do of 67, 93½; do of 67, 93½; 10-40s, 91½.

PARIS, July 19.—Rentes 58 francs 97 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8¼d.

Sperm oil whale 118 5s; spring 118 10s; linseed 44s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s 2d.

Pork 52s 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 50s 3d.

Scraps of Foreign News by Mail.

NEW YORK, July 19.—According to the London correspondent at Picadilly, Napoleon visits the town every day, and walks about quietly among the sunny side of Bond street or haunts the low window of a club house. He is very popular with the workmen, who cheer him when he is getting very fat.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are industriously feted in London like any other visitors, and work hard at it.

The future Emperor and Empress of Germany were not saluted by Queen Victoria on the occasion of their recent visit to England. Her Majesty refused to receive them in any of her palaces, and were obliged to lodge with the common Ambassador.

The extraordinary phenomena, produced by Mr. Howe, the American mesmerist in London, are being made the subject of careful examination by Professor Crooks, the eminent chemist, Dr. Huggins, the equally eminent astronomer, and Mr. Sergeant Cox, of the English bar. The results of their investigations will be made public. The examination is recorded in the London scientific journals, and the investigators are convinced of the genuineness of the phenomena in the subject. Prof. Crooks and Sergeant Cox both seem to be convinced of the existence of some unrecognized energy intensely enveloping the human structure. Dr. Huggins has not yet been able to satisfy his mind, and wants to make further experiments.

The *Spectator* laments over the decadence of the mechanical system in Great Britain. It says that there is in this country but one great political institution left alive, and that is the House of Lords, for it refuses to commit suicide by sophistry. The throne as a political power is dead, the Lords are dying, and if the House of Commons loses the respect of the country, there will be nothing left.

General Stokes, United States Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee, reports that since May 1st, the number of Assistant Revenue Assessors in his district has been reduced from nine to one. It is his intention to cut off all superfluous clerical offices.

THE DEMOCRACY.

State Convention of Maryland.

Candidates Nominated but No Platform Adopted—No Need of Whitewash in the State.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Attorney General and State Comptroller met at ten o'clock this morning, at the new Assembly rooms. Hon. Frederick Stone, of Charles county, presided. William Pinkney Whyte, of this city, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot by a large majority. Hon. A. K. Sylvester, of Washington county, was nominated for Attorney General on the first ballot. Levin Woodford, of Somerset county, the present incumbent, was nominated for Comptroller by acclamation. No committees on resolutions or platform were appointed by the Convention, and no resolutions of a political character were introduced. Mr. Nelson, of Frederick, made a brief address. The State Central Committee was appointed and the Convention adjourned *sine die*. It is understood that the State Central Committee will issue an address to the electors of the State, embodying a platform. The Gazette, the leading organ of the Democrats, in its issue this morning, says: "It is to be hoped the Convention will confine itself exclusively to the nomination of candidates. The Democratic party in this State is harmonious and united. No pledges are necessary to whitewash, and no platform can make its position more firm. Any attempt, on the contrary, to force individuals to inconsistent explanations which they cannot accept will only have the effect of producing discord and weakness, where we now have harmony and strength."

FIRE ON THE LAKE.

Burning of the Joseph Barber.

Dreadful Panic on Board—Nearly All Jump Overboard—Lucky Arrival of Other Vessels—Only Two Persons Missing.

CHICAGO, July 19.—At about ten o'clock last night, the steamer Joseph Barber, running between this port and St. Joseph, Michigan, left the latter port with a cargo of 1,000 barrels of salt, 300 passengers and a crew of thirty-five mules from St. Joseph, the Barber was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes she was completely in flames. The panic was dreadful. All but the working crew of the boat, which was small and they rushed out almost entirely destitute of clothing, as is usual at such times, every available portable object was seized and thrown overboard, and occupied by the frightened fugitives. There happened to be a small raft on the upper deck, which was taken by the crew, who got it out of the way while those possessed of cool heads lowered the boats and got them to the water. As soon as the boats struck water those who had jumped overboard took to them, and for a time it was a scene of the wildest confusion. The fire had spread like a tinder-box, the burning flames lighting up the heavens for miles around. Although before the barber went down, the steamer Corona, attracted by the blazing vessel, bore down upon her and picked up some eighteen persons, and the propellor Van Hoolet came along at about the same time and took off a number. Two persons only are missing, a deckhand and watchman. The cargo consisted of salt, and was insured.

The Joseph Barber was a second class boat, and valued at $21,000, with $8,000 insurance. The mail was owned by Mr. Chapman, and commanded by James Snow. The cause of the fire is unknown.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Trestle Washed Away by the Flood—An Express Train Precipitated into the Creek —One Person Killed and Many Injured.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—The storm last night surpassed in fury anything witnessed here in years. The telegraph wires north were all prostrated, trees uprooted, and vast damage done to the crops.

The night express train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad hence to Chattanooga, ran through a trestle washed away by the flood, near Grand Junction, killing the engineer and wounding twelve or fifteen passengers. Further particulars are anxiously looked for.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—Later information from the railroad wreck near Grand Junction, is to the effect that a train composed of one baggage, express, two coaches and a sleeping car, left here at midnight, and when within a few miles of the Grand Junction, and just before daylight, the engineer saw a portion of the track washed away from the lake to the creek. The engine plunged into the creek which was usually but few feet wide, but now swollen. The baggage car, express car and two passenger coaches followed, all the four latter passengers being over the creek, making a terrible wreck of the entire train, except the sleeping car, which remained on the track. The engineer, Gregg, was killed outright, and is still buried beneath the wreck; and the fireman, Montgomery, was badly hurt, as was also three brakemen, Allen, Nelson and Peter Paul.

Among the passengers wounded are J. A. Turner, leg broken; Frank Fleming, head cut; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rucker, severely cut and bruised, as were also ten or twelve other ladies and gentleman whose names were not ascertained.

Everything possible has been done by the officers of the road. Trains will run through to-morrow.

The storm mentioned seems to have spent its fury along the line of the road, as several different houses were introduced, and all the fences and telegraph lines were prostrated.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 19, 1871.

The following Board of Directors of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad was elected by the stockholders at Sturgis, Michigan, to-day: Thomas D. Meader, S. McKnight, Finy Hoagland, A. K. Edgerton, F. R. Randall, Springer Harbaugh, J. G. White, George H. White, D. M. Hanks, H. J. Hollister, William A. Howard, A. Elston, M. Wheeler. There was a large attendance. The party then proceeded north on a special train to witness the laying of iron on the Grand Rapids extension north from Paris.

I. C. AND L. BANKRUPTCY CASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—The testimony in the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad bankruptcy case having been closed, Judge Gresham this morning postponed hearing the argument to a time to be named hereafter, hoping that all matters in dispute might yet be arranged by the parties interested.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1871.

THE RAYMOND SHARE IN THE "TIMES" SOLD.

The share in the New York *Times* attached to the Raymond estate, representing about one-third the property, was yesterday purchased by Mr. Morgan, of Aurora, Cayuga county. Mr. Morgan was an original stockholder, and has been for some time past one of the managing partners of the paper, in connection with George Jones, another if the original proprietors. These two gentlemen now hold eighty out of the nine hundred and fifty shares into which the ownership of the paper is divided. The price paid in ready money for the shares in question, $175,000. Down to the time of Mr. Raymond's death the paper had never been sold for more than $6,000 each. Morgan has now paid upward of $1,000 each for thirty-four of them.

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

The victim of the Brooklyn whisky raid, to-day, was largely attended. There is much excitement among the revenue officers of that district, and rumors are afloat that extensive prosecutions will be taken out against the illicit whisky reign. Gen. Jourdan, assessor of the district, has interviewed the President on the subject.

SMELTING SUSPENDED.

Smelting at the United States Assay Office in New York is suspended until the new coinage is finished for the consumption of the sulphurous fumes, which are considered deleterious to health.

INCREASE IN THE DEATH RATE.

The deaths in New York the past week were 857, and in Brooklyn 346, both showing a heavy increase.

ANOTHER EFFIGY OF HOFFMAN.

Another effigy of Governor Hoffman was suspended in Brooklyn this morning by the friends of Cleary, one of the victims of the New York riots.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Postmaster at Jacksonville, Florida, a son of Governor Read, is a defaulter in the sum of $9,000. It is expected that the bondsmen will make this good, but he will be removed. The prominent candidates for his position are E. M. Cheeney, editor of the Union, Times and Tribune, and L. Robinson, formerly a merchant in Jacksonville.

Paris letters say Rochefort is not only dying of rapid consumption, but that he is on the verge of insanity from the same terrible but mysterious family misfortune.

Mayor Gaston and several members of the city council of Boston are in Philadelphia, guests of the city.

In the Connecticut House yesterday, the resolution appropriating $200,000 for a new State House in New Haven was defeated by a vote of 89 to 119.

CUBA.

Spanish Reports of Successful Engagements—Selling at Three Dilfoulent Expeditions from Venezuela.

HAVANA, July 19.—General Polaica telegraphs on the 18th, that engagements had occurred on the day before, in which eight rebel insurgents were killed and the rest dispersed. Nine Spaniards were killed and ten wounded.

According to the Manzanillo correspondence of the *Diario*, two expeditions, one from Jamaica from Venezuela had landed in Cuba. In Quesada's proclamation to the people he says that the Jamaica expedition in the steamers Virginia, Bolivar and another, name unknown. Official confirmation of the second landing has come to hand.

FIRES.

Marysville, California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The flour mill of Marysville yesterday destroyed, Swaine's sash factory, and the residences of ex-Mayor Hoamstot, Dr. Rodger, Dr. Hayer and Dr. Harrington. Anthony & Harrington's planing mills were damaged with other property. Total loss $100,000; insurance $30,000.

Lawrence, Massachusetts.

LAWRENCE, July 19.—Gregg & Sterle's carpenter establishment and the fire works of George Lamb & Co., were burned last night. Loss $50,000.

Medina has passed a sweeping prohibition ordinance.

MT. PLEASANT.

The Broad Ford and Mt. Pleasant Railroad—The Town.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MT. PLEASANT, July 19, 1871.

Having made a brief business visit to the town of Mt. Pleasant, I desire to say a few words in regard to it for the information of those of your readers who have never visited it; but for want of time my notice at this time must of necessity be brief.

Mt. Pleasant is one of the oldest towns in the western part of the State. It is situated in Jacob's Creek Valley, or rather on a hill at the head of the Valley, in the southern part of Westmoreland county, about twelve miles south of Greensburg, and is surrounded by as fine an agricultural region as there is in Western Pennsylvania. There is a population of about eight hundred in the town proper, and about three hundred in a little town called Texas, which is legitimately part of Mount Pleasant. The buildings, except those erected within the last two years, are by no means of modern style of architecture; yet they are of a much better class than are generally found in old inland towns. Within the past two years a spirit of progress has manifested itself in the place, indeed doubtless the greatest addition of the Mt. Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, which has provided an outlet for the produce of the county and an inlet for merchandise, and there are now in course of construction and have been constructed, a number of fine buildings, including various houses, churches and private dwellings. There are four churches in the town, and three others in course of construction, so there will at least be ample church accommodation. The principal manufactories of the place are a large distillery, owned by Shupe & Wade; an extensive tannery, owned by Mr. McIlvain; two foundries and a machine shop, owned respectively by J. J. McCaley and J. H. Bolz; a large marble and stone works, owned by Messrs. Gemmel & Hughes. There are five dry goods stores, three groceries, two drug stores, a hardware store and a news depot. Also two first class hotels—the Morrison House, run by Mr. H. Morrison, a gentlemanly and accommodating landlord, and the Sherrick House, over which Mr. George Sherrick presides in a most admirable and unassuming manner. The former is the house stated is situated in the midst of a fine agricultural region, the land being in a high state of cultivation and well improved, but can now be had at a low price to make farming profitable, as we are credibly informed. Within a radius of seven miles around the town land is worth from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per acre. The atmosphere is light and pure, and the town and locality generally healthy.

THE RAILROAD.

The Broad Ford and Mt. Pleasant Railroad is a branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, leading from Broad Ford to Mt. Pleasant, a distance of nine and one-half miles. About three miles from the former place the road runs along Jacob's creek and follows the valley to its terminus. It is destined to be one of the most important branches on the line. For the first three miles after leaving Broad Ford nothing but a continuous line of coke ovens in operation and under course of construction. The coal used in the manufacture of the coke is the same as that celebrated Connellsville coal, which has the preference over all others for that purpose.

It is now train time and I will have to close, but will take occasion in the future to speak more in detail of Mt. Pleasant, also of Broad Ford and the railroad.

RAMBLER.

STATE NEWS.

The potato bug has made its appearance in Jefferson county.

The number of deaths in Harrisburg during the two weeks ending last week has been much larger than usual. Fevers are very prevalent.

John Miller, a lad aged fourteen years, was killed in Manor township, Lancaster county, on Sunday evening, by the falling timbers of a tobacco shed, blown down by the storm.

The old Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, at Norristown, have been converted into military armories.

A fish dealer in Lock Haven a few days ago got some fish from Philadelphia. On opening one, he found in it a very nice pearl handle, four bladed knife, about two and a half inches in length. The knife was not much corroded, and evidently could not have been in the fish for any length of time.

The women of Philadelphia are talking about having a statue of Martha Washington placed beside that of her husband on Chestnut street.

The Lancaster *Express* is industrious in hunting up sensational items for its readers. Here is one: "It is its latest: Martin Stauffer, of Penn township, this county, this harvest reaped six shocks of wheat the two first of which he had sown. The other eighty harvests in succession during his life, and is in the ninety-third year of his age. He is in good health and looks as if he might live a good many years.

The Norristown *Herald* says, the great stack at Hoovensville furnace is now nearly pulled down, and the force of workmen will be employed during the erecting of the iron stack. This part of the work will be about twenty-seven feet high by twenty-six feet in diameter.

The most remarkable recommendation of a watering place yet offered to the public is that of an enthusiastic admirer of Soobola, a Quaker resort in Pennsylvania, as the best place for invalids. He says "there is a plot of ground covered with stones, where parties can kill twenty-five rattlesnakes any afternoon."

A monument is to be erected by the citizens of Erie to the memory of Col. John W. McLane, who fell at Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862. It will be a marble shaft, seventy feet high, on a granite base, five feet stone and Connecticut granite. The top is to be draped with the American flag, and bear the sword, sash, cap and belt of the gallant soldier.

Recently an extensive ore mine has been discovered on the farm of Andrew Eshenhauer, by Dr. T. Laverty, two miles and a half northwest of Middletown, Dauphin county. Scientific mineralogists who have examined it say that the quantity is large and satisfied that it contains large deposits of a superior quality of ore—neutral hematite limestone. Ten acres of the land have been purchased, and, if possible, shafts have already been sunk at different points and veins of ore discovered from which solid pieces weighing over 300 pounds have been taken.

Has some speculative genius been playing the Cardiff giant game on the good people of Venango county? The heroine comes from Butler, and we learn that a party of surveyors, while engaged in surveying in Cranberry township a day or two since, in a very wild and almost inaccessible location, discovered the largest petrified tree in the world—a log sized man which was entirely petrified. The petrified mass was taken up and conveyed to Franklin, where it can be seen by the curious. A gentleman who saw the log while surveying informs us that the feet and legs up to the knees were distinguishable, but the body was that of a large trunk. The balance of the body was of a dark color and appeared to have been much swollen. Many suppose the log to have been brought to Washington in early times, and to have strayed away and died in the woods at the time he passed through this section on the way to French creek, near Meadville. Others think the body to be that of an Indian of huge stature. If the discovery is a reality, all right.

Dooley's Yeast Powder

Is the only reliable baking powder in the market. The ingredients entering into this composition are chemically pure, and so carefully combined that it never fails to make light, sweet and nutritious bread. Dooley's Yeast Powder is the only one of uniform success. It is the cheapest to the consumers, as it requires from one-third to a half less than those of ordinary manufacture. Sold at wholesale by Reymer & Brothers, 126 and 128 Wood street, Pittsburgh. 7ths

Burnett's Cocoaine

Is the cheapest and the best hair dressing—promotes the growth and beauty of the hair, and keeps it pure, free from scurf, and improves its texture. 7ts

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Complications With Cuba.

Secretary Fish's Reason for Not Demanding the Restoration of the Property of Americans—The Baltimore Knights of St. Crispin, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1871.

The Cuban Complications.

It appears that the reasons which influence Secretary Fish in not complying with the desire of the American claimants to property now in the possession of the volunteers and demanding prompt restoration from the Cuban authorities, are that our Government took an active part in securing the appointment of a commission to adjust the claims between Spain and the United States, and now the Cuban authorities insist that the claims regarding which this last controversy has arisen shall go with the rest before this commission. This Secretary Fish regards as fair.

The Crispins.

The Knights of St. Crispin of Baltimore held a mass meeting last night in honor of a small delegation of their order that had come on from Massachusetts to work, but resolved to return upon ascertaining that the intention of their employers was to hire them to take the place of Crispins on a strike. The meeting tendered them a vote of thanks, and then escorted them to the depot, carrying a transparency bearing the words, "A Baltimore welcome to Massachusetts Knights of St. Crispin; our Lynn brothers true to their obligation; deceived they came, and in truth they return."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1871.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL CASE.

Commissioner Pleasanton will soon address a letter to the New York Central Railroad Company, to the effect that he will examine such proof and evidence as may be presented to show why, as the Company alleges, deduction should be made from the amount heretofore assessed.

BEER STAMPS.

The number of beer stamps of different denominations issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, was 24,703,808, representing $7,488,462, being an increase over the previous year of 2,297,653 stamps, and $719,802.

CRESTLINE, O.

Revolting Case—A Child Inhumanly Beaten by His Adopted Parents—The Wretches to be Punished.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., July 19, 1871.

A terrible case of cruelty to a little child was brought to light here to-day. A colored man and wife named Vaughan adopted a bright lad eight years old, named Oliver Barr, whose mother is dead and whose father is living in Chicago. For the past few weeks they have whipped him in the most shameful manner. He has been afraid to inform on the wretches, and was found in a room near the depot by some railroad men, where he had hidden himself. His condition soon brought to the notice of the public, and the parties are under arrest. Lawyer Cruzer volunteered to prosecute the case, at whose office the little sufferer told this story: "Vaughan came home tired Saturday morning and whipped me with the poker, and then he whipped me. I made fire in the stove as usual. When he got up he called me to him, and then he struck me and whipped me with a rawhide nearly three hours. Sunday morning Mrs. Vaughan struck me on the top of the head with a stick of wood, and then I fainted. Sets, and let the wound bleed until it stopped itself. When I got up my shirt stuck fast to my back, as it was still with blood. He took off his shirt in the office and showed ghastly welts and scars, some extending around the body and arms. His face, ears, back, stomach and even the inside of his thighs bear the marks of the fiendish and infernal assaults. There are at least two hundred scars on him, some healed, others festering. He bears his punishment well, and is kindly cared for. The dastardly fiends will be punished to the full extent of the law.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Base Ball—Kekionga vs. Athletics.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 19, 1871.

To-morrow will be played a match between the Kekionga and Athletics. A large crowd is expected from the surrounding towns, there being excursion rates secured on the respective roads.

CRIME.

Poisoning Case in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Henry Pondeau lived with his brother-in-law, Conrad Hoffman, in Brooklyn. Conrad was married; the wife was the occasion of quarrels between the brothers. Last night Henry was taken with the same symptoms as suffering from a dose of Paris green, and it was learned that his brother's wife had committed suicide by taking a dose of the same poison. The effects were fatal. Particulars of the affair have not yet been received.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Hays City, Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—A serious shooting affray occurred at a saloon in Hays City, Kansas, on Monday night, between seven soldiers on the one hand, and a party of citizens, in which Charles Harrison was killed. Sheriff Lanban appeared on the scene and demanded the surrender of the guns, and after receiving two shots in his breast, mortally wounding him, the Sheriff, a man named May, and a Mexican teamster, were also seriously wounded.

A $30,000 Swindle.

Deputy Sheriff Clark, of Lowell, Mass., has arrested here with a requisition for Hon. C. M. Lane, who has been in the custody of the police for a few days past as a fugitive from justice. The prisoner is charged with, after the patent medicine dodge, obtaining $30,000 worth of goods under false pretenses.

WOMEN'S CURIOSITY.

How One Obtained Three Degrees in Odd Fellowship—A Curious Case.

An old man sixty-five years of age, named George Strauss, who was the janitor of Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, and has had charge of the private books and work, as well as keys, for some time past, has been under the domination of a woman named Flithern, who acquired a fearful influence over him, and succeeded in getting him to confer three conditions in Odd Fellowship while she was concealed from view. There is a room adjoining the main hall of the Odd Fellows building designed for the reception of candidates, but which has not been used, and is being been in this condition for some time. Entrance to this room can only be obtained from the outside, and therein the woman was admitted by the janitor on several different nights, and witnessed three, if not five, initiations. She gained access to the secret books and work of the Order, keys to the rooms, and one of the stools of the Encampment. These articles she kept in her room at the Spencer House. Chief of Police. It is said the janitor instructed the woman in the work, so that she could pass it on to others, and it makes her boast that she is an Odd Fellow and a Free Mason, and has given evidence that she knows more than a majority of the members. The chief reason for the reason for her seeking that which heretofore to woman has been a sealed book. For some time past the janitor has paid twelve dollars per month for the rent of the woman's house. She wanted more money, and demanded fifty thousand dollars. This was refused, when she asked for five hundred dollars and a mortgage on one of the janitor's houses. This was also refused, when she told what she had seen and heard. The janitor has been before the Committee of Odd Fellows and expelled from the Order.

Another Great Musical Festival in Boston.

The following particulars of the great musical jubilee are supplied by the Boston *Advertiser*, which journal says: "Many of our readers are already informed of Mr. Gilmore's design for a musical festival, to take place next year, some of the features unattempted in the festival of 1869, and far surpassing in all its features that wonderfully successful enterprise. The plan contemplates no less than a union of all nations, the musical artists, instrumental and vocal, and all uniting under one canopy and one leadership in a world's jubilee of song. The time selected is ten days, the last week in June, and the arrangements and a chorus of 20,000 voices, with a Coliseum capable of seating 100,000 people! With the assurance of success that Mr. Gilmore has already received at home and abroad, from citizens and artists, and the public generally, and from musical celebrities on the other, he has determined, as we understand, to launch this great enterprise, and trust the public for the sympathy and good will which can make such an undertaking a success. It is well known that, when this grand project was first foreshadowed, fabulous offers were made in behalf of other cities to secure the festival if it were not to be carried forward. But here Mr. Gilmore is on his native heath; the conditions and associations are more favorable than can be found elsewhere; the combinations required in a work of this kind are more readily and surely made and controlled; and experience encourages the belief that the hospitality of the city and the liberality of its citizens will meet all the demands that can be made upon it. Mr. Gilmore is prepared for the immediate issue of circulars to musical societies, choir quarters, but with the astounding faith which has enabled him to surmount great difficulties hitherto, he is ready to take the risk, and let those laugh who win."

Important telegraph enterprises are now on foot in South America. A line is being completed which will bring Buenos Ayres and Montevideo in communication with Rio Janeiro. Another wire is being extended northward from the Brazilian capital to the delta of the Amazon. A "transandine" telegraph has been completed from Buenos Ayres to a point in the interior of the Argentine Republic. There it will be pushed to the Andes, where a "snow cable" will be laid across the Cordilleras, the latest novelty being bringing Santiago, the capital of Chile, in the connection. From this city lines are projected which will connect with the trunk wire already existing in South America with wires. If a line be constructed from Para to Panama, a distance of less than 2,000 miles, the principal cities of the southern part of the New World will be brought in momentary communication with the United States, Europe and Asia.

THE SILK CULTURE.

The Italian papers mention the increasing prospects of the silk trade in Italy. That of Como, says the *Lombardia*, attained a truly extraordinary development during the Franco-Prussian war. The number of persons at work at present time in Como and its neighborhood may be reckoned at about 6,000, and the need is already felt of a great increase in the number of hands employed. The silk is beginning to be applied with great advantage to the manufacture of smooth fabrics. The school of silk manufacture in Como has been converted into by the profits of the Chamber of Commerce on the "stagionatura" of the silks, has contributed to the result, preparing an intelligent and educated class who will know how to render novelties acceptable to the operatives, and to beat foreign competition.

Another Case.

As illustrating the scheme of salvation according to the gallows, the following instance is related: A gentleman in Indiana was recently hanged, after a edifying profession of faith, and his executors found in his papers, among other letters, one from a gentleman at present confined in the State prison for life, for, in a moment of abstraction, inserting a jack-knife into the person of an itinerant jewelry peddler. The latter gentleman wrote to his friend thus: "Bill you Ort to Thank god your in Jail for me. If you had not Kild that Peddlr my God would Have gone To Hell."

The Ashtabula Sentinel says: A gentleman who has traveled over nearly the entire county, within a short time, gives it as his opinion that the people or stock of this county will not suffer for want of corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes or fruit. All are a fair indication of an abundant crop of all these essentials.

Thomas Armstrong, an excessive stock dealer in Delaware county, was much injured a few days since by being tossed up several times by a bull. He was saved from death by his boy, fifteen years old, who attacked the bull with a rail.

The Wellington *Enterprise* says the curculio or some mischievous insect which has been for years making depredations on the plums, is now at work on the young apples and many of the trees are dying which gave great promise of abundant crops, even after the destructive frosts had ceased their wicked work, destroying their fruit on account of the sting of the insects.

The Noble county *Republican* says: Mrs. Gregg living about three miles north of Summerfield, in this county, had thirteen goslings hatched by two geese early last spring. Seven of the number were shut out from the yard and into a field adjoining, in which there were a number of hogs being pastured. Every evening the hens would leave the goslings, and flying over the fence return to their old quarters. The geese not being able to climb, of course, would then proceed to where the hogs were bedded and nestle down among them until morning. In a short time the hogs became used to the belief that the hospitality of the geese and goslings altogether and they still remain with the hogs day and night. They are about full grown.

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A monument is to be erected by the citizens of Erie to the memory of Col. John W. McLane, who fell at Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862. It will be a marble shaft, seventy feet high, on a granite base, five feet stone and Connecticut granite. The top is to be draped with the American flag, and bear the sword, sash, cap and belt of the gallant soldier.

Recently an extensive ore mine has been discovered on the farm of Andrew Eshenhauer, by Dr. T. Laverty, two miles and a half northwest of Middletown, Dauphin county. Scientific mineralogists who have

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. HALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Pittsburgh.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE accounts of the immense herds of cattle in Kansas and Texas are discouraging to the beef combinations through the efforts of which the price of beef is kept up. In the New York market the supply is greater than the demand, and the indications are favorable to a decline in prices. Let us pray that the "good time coming" may be hastened.

THE question in Massachusetts just at present is: Gen. BUTLER having proclaimed himself a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, will he, if he fails in his efforts to obtain it, play the *role* of WENDELL PHILLIPS last fall, as the all-sorts candidate? The General's letter leaves this point doubtful, a fact that favors the suggestion that he intends to run at all hazards. If there lives the man who could make a bargain for Democratic support, and thus, as the irregular candidate, create a prospect of success, we suspect it is the General himself.

WITH an inverted honesty which cannot be too strongly characterized, the *Post* now declares the drift of our argument upon the New York riots to have been to show that the Orangemen were saints and martyrs to the cause of liberty, and representatives of the American idea of freedom. The COMMERCIAL has said nothing of the kind. On the contrary, we stated at the outset that we were by no means clear as to the wisdom of the inception of the procession, but that, it having been determined on, it became a matter of supreme necessity that it should be carried out down to the minutest details. This, not because the proposed participants were Orangemen, but because the fundamental principles of religious and political liberty with both at stake—of religious liberty, because Archbishop MCCLOSKEY demanded the suppression of the parade on the grounds that it was a Protestant exhibition, and of political liberty, because the HALL-KELSO order delivered over the sovereignty of the people bound hand and foot at the bidding of a riotous mob. This is all there is of the matter. Has the *Post* neither the truth-seeing nor the truth-telling faculty?

THE true facts of Governor HOFFMAN'S proclamation permitting the Orangemen to parade, are said to be that on Monday the 10th inst. he was sitting quietly at his home in Albany, when the nine o'clock messenger hastily delivered to him a package from New York, which he opened and found to contain a document that, after reading, he laid upon the table with the remark: "Yes—HALL told me he was going to do this. I fully coincide with him." On Tuesday morning Mayor HALL'S proclamation, signed by KELSO, appeared in the New York papers, and was greatly praised in Albany as a much needed measure. It is said that Governor HOFFMAN himself spoke to several persons on the subject, explicitly indorsing it, and letting it be understood that he was one of the warmest advocates of the measure. At four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the Governor being still in Albany, he received a lengthy telegraphic communication from New York, which greatly agitated him, and caused him to give orders for the instant preparation of a special train to convey him to that city. The telegram which caused his excitement proved to be an exact copy of Governor RANDOLPH'S proclamation in view of the Orange parade in New Jersey. Starting from Albany at half-past seven o'clock, he arrived in New York at forty minutes past ten, and was immediately driven with all speed to police headquarters, where his proclamation revoking the HALL-KELSO order was half an hour afterward written, and given to the press. These facts carry with them their own comment.

THE patriotism of ARTEMAS WARD was so illimitable that he expressed himself willing to sacrifice all his wife's relatives in the suppression of the rebellion. And now comes England to demand of Spain the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba. This is excellent; because, if the anti-slavery sentiment of Great Britain becomes really aroused on this question, we may begin to hope that something will be done to stop the horrors of the traffic on the Eastern coast of Africa, carried on by SYED MAJID through the connivance, or at least the acquiescence of the English Government. When this sentiment becomes fully awakened and concentrated we shall trust to see action taken with regard to the Queensland kidnappers of the Polynesian islanders, whose state is now so deplorable. When English humanitarians lift up their voices in denunciation of the sham philanthropy of Spain, perhaps the condition of Great Britain's own papers will become the subject of earnest and humane investigation. We do not know how many slaves there are in Cuba, but the census returns of England show that there are in that country one million seven thousand paupers and vagrants, or one to every twenty-two and a half of the self-supporting population. We do not know how many Cuban estates are cultivated by slave labor, but we do know what vast areas of fertile English land lie waste, ministering to the sports and amusements of the wealthy few, while the many go hungry for food, and the shadow of misery darkens all the land. By all means let England push the Cuban emancipation question, and the home question, too.

HOFFMAN-HALL STRATEGY.

It makes all the difference in the world whether you are posted. Plans and purposes which at first sight seem mere jumbles of confusions, are often in the end discovered to be proofs of the profoundest wisdom and strategy. Thus at last we begin to get at the real harmony underlying the apparent discordancies between HOFFMAN and HALL, with reference to their respective manifestoes concerning the New York riots. At first, even the *World* was nonplussed and perplexed. In its issue of the day following the disturbances, and for several days thereafter succeeding, it bemoaned the want of concert between the State and municipal authorities in a manner sufficiently pitiful to enlist the sympathies of the most callous. It could render its part well enough if only it were given the cue, but to be kept in ignorance alike of the name of the play to be acted and the character which itself was expected to personate, up to the very moment of going before the footlights, was a little too grievous to be borne. It could sing "Stuart" or "Stadtholder" with equal expression and emphasis, if it only knew which of the tunes was wanted, but it could not go quite so far as to mix them up together, at least not unless it were shown that a reason existed why it should be done. Hence the severe criticisms of the *World* on the want of understanding between the Governor and the Mayor. Some one had blundered, it declared, and thereby not only broken the peace, but also gravely imperilled the Democratic dynasty. It has discovered its mistake, however. It has been taken into confidence. It has found out all about it. There was no misunderstanding between HALL and HOFFMAN. It was "strategy, my boy, strategy." The order of Superintendent KELSO was perfectly right, and so was the proclamation of the Governor. It withdraws its cruel words. It labored under a wrong impression. If it had suspected these personages to have been so fertile of resource, it would not have uttered a single word of remonstrance. Could it have discerned the point at which their divergent paths again converged, it would have spoken very differently, indeed it would. And so it makes the amende honorable, declaring now that the order of the Mayor has saved to the Democratic party the Irish Catholic vote of the city, and that the proclamation of the Governor has thoroughly conciliated the Democracy of the rural districts. With charming frankness, it says:

"The Catholics will be more devoted than ever to the city Government; and the rural Democrats, both of New York and New Jersey, will stand firmly by their Democratic Governor. * * * If Superintendent Kelso's order had stood, the Radicals would have made a great howl in the rural districts. If it had never been issued, they might have detached some Irish Catholics in the city. Both guns have been spiked."

Exactly. What comprehensive consistency and concert of action, after all. How bold, striking, original and dramatic. It is better than the characters of ROB ROY and URIAH HEEP, compounded into one. "I am so 'umble," whines HALL to the ruffians of the city, bending his body to the dust." "My foot's upon my native heath, my name's MCGREGOR," shouts HOFFMAN to the sturdy farmers of the interior. "Give us your votes, I vindicated the principles of political and religious liberty," cries the Governor. "Give us your votes, at your bidding I trampled to the earth the principles of political and religious liberty," pleads the Mayor. How delightful. And how pleasant also to reflect that a precisely similar coalition exists between the Southern Ku-Klux and the New Departurists.

NOT WORSE THAN OTHERS.

It is hardly strange that the French are growing somewhat impatient under the moral homilies of which during many months they have been the object and for which their evil fortunes seem destined for many months to come to furnish the subject. To moralize is so easy, and for some people so comfortable, especially when the preacher of ethical wisdom may easily get credit for deep insight into the philosophy of history. When we sit in judgment upon the moral condition of an unfortunate friend or neighbor, we occupy for the moment a position of personal dignity very agreeable to some of us, but how much more elevated is the position, how much more exhilarating the elation one feels, when from the vantage ground of evident superiority we scrutinize the sins and shortcomings of a great nation in calamity! And when the unhappy culprit at our bar happens to be a nation long odious for its arrogance and self-esteem, often in prosperous days rebuked for its immoralities, no wonder that the part of mentor becomes agreeable! But, however agreeable, the part is one difficult to perform judiciously, and one full of hazards.

Many enlightened Frenchmen have shown true courage and insight in the midst of national calamities by pointing out to their countrymen the vices and defects in themselves to which their sufferings may be in part at least due. Public instructors qualified for such a task are perhaps as common in France as in most other countries. The testimony of these men agrees with the witness of intelligent foreign observers in attesting a gradual moral deterioration in certain classes of French society during the last few years. The mistake made by many foreigners consists in at once referring the late overthrow of the military power of France and the subsequent calamities of the nation to the prostration of morality among the people. In England and in this country the theory has been received with great favor, and every reader must have met with a statement of it in one or another of the many forms it is made to assume. The notion is probably quite groundless, as the French peasantry, the great mass of the nation, are likely as moral as ever they were. Ignorant and superstitious, they are an exceedingly industrious and economical class, affectionate in their families and devoted to their good as they understand it. In the late war, called upon to assume the defense of their country, they acted just as French people in their condition always have acted, neither better nor worse, and therefore gave no indication of deterioration or degradation. The workmen in the great cities are largely infected with socialistic ideas, and are thus demoralized. But in this respect they are probably not worse than multitudes of their class in England, Belgium and Germany. In France, partly in virtue of national character and partly in consequence of the political history of the country, they are more passionate and fanatical than elsewhere, but the doctrines and character of the class are everywhere equally hostile to the interests of society and civilization. Apart from socialism, it is certain that French workmen are a more cleanly, decent and moral people generally than English workmen. Conclusive testimony might be quoted on this subject. The superior sobriety of the Frenchmen by itself gives them a great advantage over the English. Our object is not to discuss the relative morality of France and other nations, but merely to hint some of the facts or arguments that might be used in discussing the subject—that are in fact used by Frenchmen in reply to the laments or the reproaches of foreigners. These patriots do not admit the greater immorality even of Paris. Thus one of them lately denied that that city had any vices which are not found in at least equal measure in all other great cities. He affirms that any one who has traveled and is candid will admit that corruption and luxury are found in London, Vienna, St. Petersburg and New York in the same degree as in Paris, and even believes that at Paris the taste for excessive expenditure was of foreign importation, the most extravagant equipages there belonging to English people or Russians, and the most elegant and elaborately dressed women being almost always Americans. "It is unjust," he says, "strangers of the old world and of the new, who were the patrons of WORTH and other male and female dressmakers, whose robes cost thousands of francs. To prove what I say I need only cite names known to all Paris. It was these exotic tourists who changed all the conditions of our French life by raising the prices of everything and by stimulating all the desires." And then the peculiar corruption of the workingmen of Paris, which is freely admitted, is ascribed to the high wages and tempting displays of wealth and luxury of which the French Capital became the scene from the congregation within it of so many rich and fashionable people from all the world.

THAT the Democratic leaders are making no headway in placing the party on the road to success in the next Presidential election is clear enough. "On the contrary quite the reverse" is the uniform verdict of those who observe the course of things. The truth is, they succeed in doing nothing to convince the people that the party should be again trusted with power; but they do a variety of things proving only it should not. They make no point in its favor before the country either as to men or principles, and the fall elections are not likely to improve their prospects. The few wiser heads in the party begin to see that a "departure" that will mean something in earnest, the throwing overboard of the rubbish which loads the party down, and a candidate who will fit the idea, will alone give them a chance. This view of the situation is forcing itself on the rank and file of the party, and the prospect is that it will not be long when such a candidate as CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS will be talked of far more than your HOFFMANS or HENDRICKSES, etc., etc.

BISHOP ROSECRANS, of the Catholic diocese of Columbus, publishes a letter respecting the late New York riots, in which he denies the intolerance of Catholicism, and says: "We Catholics desire to be citizens of a free republic. We want nothing for ourselves but what we will do our best to maintain for others." We are very glad that the Bishop pleads for the freedom of all and the security of all, because the principles of civil and religious liberty are equally precious to all men, of whatever political or religious faith or creed. And yet it is difficult to reconcile these liberal words of Bishop ROSECRANS with these other intolerant utterances of another Catholic divine, equally distinguished, and wielding a far greater influence among his fellows—published in the August number of the Catholic *World*.

"While the State has rights, she has them only in virtue and by permission of the superior authority, and that authority can only be expressed through the Church—that is, through the organic law, infallibly announced and unchangeably asserted, regardless of temporal consequences."

If this is not a denial of the authority of popular governments and "free republics," then language has lost its significance. If it is not a claim that the Roman hierarchy, being the direct and exclusive representative of Deity, has the undoubted right to assume control of any government wherever it deems it expedient to do so, it can mean simply nothing at all. How Catholics can "do their best to maintain for others" of opugnent beliefs that freedom and those rights which it is declared are only held by sufferance, we leave Bishop ROSECRANS and Father HECKER to settle between themselves. In the same article from which we quote the above extract, it is further declared that

"All governments based on political atheism, or the assumption *that politics are independent of religion*, rest on the foundation, and usurpation, tyranny without right, and can govern, if at all, only by might or sheer force."

This is not only a direct and undisguised assault upon the Constitution of the United States, but is also the logical, necessary and inevitable consequence of the dogma of Papal infallibility. In fact it is nothing more than a terse and lucid statement of what all history shows to be the case—to wit: that the Roman Catholic Church is a political system, antagonistic to a Republican form of government.

TWO CREDIBLE citizens, who witnessed the scene on Orangeman's day in New York, give a version of Colonel Fisk's performance decidedly at variance with his own account. One testifies that none of the rioters came near the Colonel, but that he was carried with the crowd when they recoiled in confusion as the firing commenced. He next saw the Colonel reclining on his back in the second story of a baker's shop, "with arms stretched out, looking like a great fat turtle." When offered a carriage, he looked toward the back yard, and asked if he could not "get out that way." A short step ladder was secured, and he wobbled to the top of a fence, sitting astride of it while the ladder was passed to the other side. "You should have seen him sitting astride that fence, looking this way and that way," said the witness. He got down the other side, went into a house and was there disguised. The man who did this service for him thus details what occurred:

"Well, I got him in and blacked his mustache, and gal him a pair of my pantaloons. You ought to have seen him getting into them. I'm a small man, you know, and it was a tight squeeze. I wanted to rip them some, but he would not let me. I had no coat big enough for him, so I gave him an old sack coat and the worst hat in the house. He was the worst scared man you ever saw! He's no business to be a Colonel. He kept getting scared about the mob coming for him and for me. I was not frightened a bit. I went out in the street and walked about, and told him, 'Look at me; I ain't frightened, and you needn't be.' One time he went on the top of the house, but I made him come down. He must have stayed here three hours, and there were other soldiers here. He walked away from here to Fifth avenue, where he took a carriage that was waiting for him."

DR. WINSMITH, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, is a native of that State and an earnest Republican; how earnest and uncompromising may be inferred from the fact that not long ago he was shot in seven different places by a band of Ku-Klux who attacked his residence in the dead of night, and that he has not yet recovered from his wounds. His views and opinions are therefore entitled to considerable weight. In the course of his examination before the Congressional Sub-Committee now in session at Spartanburg, he declared it to be his judgment that the principal responsibility of the troubles rested upon the local government, in its indiscriminate arming of the negroes, the appointment of unscrupulous strangers to office, and the failure of the State authorities to protect the people in their rights of person and property. This is remarkable testimony from a man whose wounds, received at the hands of Ku-Klux desperadoes, are yet unhealed. It is evident that he is prompted neither by hatred nor fear, and his opinions deserve to be car fully pondered. The arming of the blacks has been a prolific source of disturbance in that State. On one occasion the Governor, upon the unsupported request of a single magistrate individual, sent a detachment of State Constables with two or three hundred stand of arms for distribution among the negroes of Edgefield county for the purpose of preserving "order," which up to that point had hardly been disturbed. It is not too much to say, however, that except for the pacificatory efforts of men who had fought through the war in the rebel army, the act would inevitably have precipitated the two races into conflict. We are not sure but the Ku-Klux and carpet-baggers are twins.

THE first "narrow-gauge" passenger cars ever built in the United States were recently turned out at Wilmington, Delaware, for the road now constructing between Denver and Colorado City. The cars are three feet gauge, 35 feet in length, 7 feet in width, and 10 feet 6 inches in height, weight 15,000 pounds, and will comfortably seat 34 passengers. Every effort has been made to keep the centre of gravity as low as practicable. The main sills are distant 9 inches from the rails, which is eighteen inches less than customary on the broad-gauge roads. The interior is of black walnut, beautifully finished, with silver-plated bar and coat hooks and silver mounted lamps, comfortable closets, water and driveable water coolers, and heated by patent wood stoves. Along one side extend a row of double seats, and on the other side are found single ones. The cars are well ventilated, built in saloon style, and have an inside height of 7 feet 6 inches. The "smoking car" is somewhat different in construction, the seats being placed in the center, and the entrances being from both ends and sides. The passenger carriage is run on four-wheel trucks, whilst the smoking and baggage cars are run on two axles each. These latter are somewhat smaller than the passenger, and weigh only 6,750 pounds.

Petroleum for Locomotives.

A French inventor proposes the use of petroleum for locomotives, and recently exhibited a model of a small engine heated by this means, for which complete success is claimed. This locomotive carries two thousand litres, or about five hundred gallons of oil in the tender, a hand pump forcing the oil into a small reservoir near the boiler. The process of lighting the oil is said to be neither difficult nor dangerous, owing to the oil being kept in compartments, a small quantity only being lighted at one time, then another division, and so on, until the whole furnace is alight. This engine consumes its own smoke perfectly, and it is said to be extremely easy to drive, on account of the simplicity of the apparatus. A larger locomotive, with slight improvements, has since been built, and successful trials made of its working qualities. The consumption of oil was thirty-five per cent. less by weight than that of good patent compressed coal—a little more than two pounds of oil producing twenty-five pounds.

The French Army Review.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* was not as much impressed with the review of the French Army at Longchamps on the 26th ult, as some others who have written on the subject. He says: The men did not march well. There was a most absurd attempt to imitate the Prussian style of marching which naturally, like most attempts at imitation, failed conspicuously. Any of your readers who has ever seen Prussian troops on the march will be sure to remember that they have a peculiar swing of the left arm. Now this swing of the arm, when uniform in a body of troops, as it is among the Prussians, looks greatly to give that machine-like appearance to the soldiers on which Kaiser William is known so greatly to pride himself. But, when each man swings his arm independently of his neighbor, the proceeding by no means contributes to the soldierly appearance of a regiment. If you will look at a body in front of M. Thiers's pavilion, I could, in many cases, hear the order "left," "right" given by the movements of the shoulders, which unconsciously, attempts to induce their men to march in time.

THE report that Jeff. Davis recently declared his expectation of being installed as President of the Southern Confederacy within a period of five years is probably true, but all rumors to the contrary, he finds himself in training for the duties of that position, by simultaneously violating the commands of the decalogue, the dictates of morality, and the requirements of public decency. The story, the details of which are not fit to print, is given upon good authority, and vouched for in every particular by so careful and respectable a journal as the Louisville *Commercial*. Soaked through and through with treason and perjury as he is, he has still been credited with the possession of some slight qualities of personal honor and virtue. Should the following statement prove true, however, the hoary-headed wretch is infamous beyond all hope and all parallel.

THE Lower California scheme, some account of the victims of which has been given, was a Washington speculation, conspicuous in which originally were Gen. Butler and George Wilkes, his bosom friend. A kind of contract was obtained from Juarez, whereby for the period of five years the Mexican Government agreed that agricultural implements and stores should be admitted free of duty; and at the end of that time the emigrants, which the company bound themselves to procure, were to be enrolled in the Mexican national guard, and then the peninsula was to be erected into a Mexican State. The company agreed to induce a fixed number of emigrants, and to keep an agent in Washington. Some hundreds of emigrants were induced to emigrate. This story was told. Meanwhile the manipulators sold out.

A PROFOUND sensation was created in a Memphis Court last week by the revelation of facts showing that one Galvin was hung, nearly two years ago, for murder of which he was innocent, but was acted in self-defense. The witness who divulged the real state of the case, when remonstrated with for having remained silent during the trial, excused himself by saying that he had not been summoned as a witness. Several additional facts in Galvin's friends was that everything was carried on with such a high hand, and persons were so intimidated by the whole *regime* of the period, and the numerous satellites attached thereto, that it was worth more than a man's life was worth to voluntarily tell the truth.

IN the Boston criminal court, last week, the question arose up as to the proper method of swearing Roman Catholic witnesses. Two policemen, members of that communion, were directed to kiss the book. They refused on the ground that the order was degrading to them, offering at the same time to take the oath in any other method familiar to them. It was argued in their behalf that the form objected to, although not degrading in itself, was honestly regarded by the witnesses as being so. The Judge finally decided, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the District Attorney, to let the policemen be sworn in the usual way, but said this action must not be taken as a precedent.

DURING the recent repairs to Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, Rev. Isaac Hartly procured one of the original bricks, taken from above the steps where the Declaration of Independence was publicly proclaimed, and having encased it in a highly finished walnut box, properly marked and sealed, bearing a silver plate inscribed, "From Independence Hall, Philadelphia," sent it to President Thiers, of France, with an explanatory letter.

THE new waterworks at St. Louis, just completed, are pronounced inadequate, and a partial failure, owing to deficiency in the supply of water. The total outlay for the works, up to November 1, 1870, was $4,629,148. The water board have taken steps towards providing additional pumps and engines to augment the pumping capacity of the works to thirty millions of gallons per day.

THE colossal bronze statue of Mr. Lincoln, ordered by the Lincoln Monumental Association of Philadelphia, which arrived in that city last month, and will be erected in Fairmount Park and dedicated on the anniversary of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, in September next. Its whole cost has been about $30,000, contributed by citizens.

A DEMOCRATIC exchange rebukes the *Republican* for continually making Presidents for the Democracy. We beg to correct our cotemporary. The making of a President for the Democracy is a task beyond the reach of human ability. The most we can do is to make a candidate; beyond the condition of candidacy no man is likely to get, on the Democratic ticket, during the present century.—*Chicago Republican*.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A translation has been made of the Nineveh slabs secured for Amherst College in 1854 by the late Rev. Henry Loddell, a missionary, who was a graduate of that institution. They are now in the cabinet of the college. There are three slabs, each bearing the same inscription. On two of them it is complete, and on the other incomplete. The slabs were from the palace of Assurnazirbal, King of Assyria, who ascended the throne on the 21 of July, 930 years before Christ; and the inscription, which is in a Shemitic tongue and very compact, consists of an extravagant glorification of himself and his achievements, by the ancient Assyrian monarch from whose palace the slabs were taken. Assurnazirbal modestly describes himself as "a King, the glory of whose face has covered the lands and the seas, which are reduced under his dominion, not fearing mighty kings, and extending his power from the rising of the sun to the setting."

A Utica paper gives an account of a singular balloon chase which recently occurred in the clouds over Poughkeepsie. A Mr. Squire and a Miss Thurston—the latter said to be a well educated young lady of nineteen—started together, but in separate balloons. Squire ascended nearly to the clouds, but seeing that Miss Thurston was not following him very fast, descended to give her instructions. Before he reached the young lady, however, she threw out the contents of two sand bags and shot up like a rocket into the clouds. Squire allowed his balloon to drift under the clouds and in sight of the earth for some time, but finally threw out ballast and went up through the clouds into the clear sunlight. He says he must have ascended nearly half a mile above the clouds before he caught sight of Miss Thurston's balloon, which was then at least four miles above the earth and looked to him no bigger than a man's hat. In due time both of the aerial voyagers made a safe descent.

The Legislature of Iowa has taken measures to preserve, or rather to restore, the forests which have been and still are recklessly destroyed. The law releases from taxation on one hundred dollars valuation every acre of forest for ten years; and for each acre of fruit trees planted, fifty dollars valuation for five years is exempted, and the same for shade trees and hedges along the highways. There are now but eight counties in the State without timber. There are twenty-five cities numbering over 50,000 inhabitants each. The total population of the United States, it is said, will fall considerably below 40,000,000.

The Boston *Traveller* tells a bee story to match another now "going the rounds." It is of a bald-pated Squire, whose face a swarm of bees mistook for a full-blown rose, as it was of a beautiful new rum color, which the Squire heightened with the daily applications of infernal paint, a common practice in New England in anti-temperance times, when rum was rum and punch was perfect. Seeing her husband in such a plight, the Squire's wife gave the usual feminine screech in such cases made and provided, and then said to him, "Keep where you are, while I go and get the broom, to brush 'em off." "I'm dead if I do!" thought the Squire. He then managed to grope his way to a large fish that he had just previously caught with water from a neighboring brook for rinsing purposes, and which stood on a high bench. Into this water he dipped his head, slowly, till it was entirely immersed, and held it there, holding his breath at the same time, till every bee was drowned, when the water swarmed with bees, and the old gentleman swarmed into the house with the only white face he had worn for almost half a century, and which he never parted with till he laid in his shroud.

A Cincinnati dentist, who had become nervous by frequent burglaries in his vicinity, was somewhat startled recently by having a man come daily, at the same hour each evening, and sit on his door step. He finally suspected that if it would be a good thing to him, he would be pleased to have him divide his attentions, and sit on some neighbor's doorstep awhile. "But it wouldn't be the same," shouted the visitor in return, "nor anything like it. You are a dentist, and I have an infernal aching tooth that I haven't the courage to have pulled. I go here every afternoon trying to make up my mind to have it out, and as soon as I come in sight of your house it stops aching, and as long as I sit on your doorstep, where the confounded thing knows it can get pulled if it gives trouble, I have some rest. Now, if you want me to go to another dentist I will." "Oh, no," was the reply, "under those circumstances stay by all means, my friend."

At Saratoga hotel and shop keepers begin to complain that the season is a dull one, the list on the books at each of the large hotels being between two and three hundred short of last year. Some of the smaller hotels are full, however, and the various private boarding houses and water cure establishments appear to be doing pretty well.

A deposit of sand overlying the phosphatic nodular bed of Stone river has been found to contain 27 per cent. of phosphate of lime. By washing the sand can be brought up to a much higher percentage of phosphate. The layer is six feet in thickness, and after concentration and treatment with sulphuric acid, will yield a valuable fertilizer.

Carpenter's New Picture.

The fact has been stated that Mr. F. B. Carpenter, already known to the public as a portrait painter of eminence, and as the author of the picture of the Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, has begun another great national work of art, the subject being "The Signing of the High Commission Treaty of Washington." The plan is already sketched and is thus described:

The picture will be 4½ feet by 7½ feet in size, the figures being about half life size. This will allow ample room for giving likenesses and attitudes, and will permit the picture to be conveniently painted in an ordinary sized apartment. The scene represents a room in the State Department at Washington, with a long table at which the Commissioners are holding their deliberations, and will embrace twelve figures. The central group is composed of Hon. de Grey, Secretary Fish, General Schenck and Sir Edward Thornton. Secretary Fish holds in his hand a section of the treaty, and is taken in profile, seated in the immediate foreground. Earl de Grey sits opposite, and both are intently listening to Sir Edward Thornton, who stands pointing out a reference in a work on international law. At Secretary Fish's right sits General Schenck, absorbed also in the discussion. Judge Nelson is at Secretary Fish's left, leaning back in his chair, with his head resting on his hand, in an attitude of profound attention. Behind Secretary Fish, General Schenck and Sir Edward Thornton, Secretary Fish holds in his hand a section of the treaty, and is taken in profile, seated in the immediate foreground. Earl de Grey sits opposite, and both are intently listening to Sir Edward Thornton, who stands pointing out a reference in a work on international law. At Secretary Fish's right sits General Schenck, absorbed also in the discussion. Judge Nelson is at Secretary Fish's left, leaning back in his chair, with his head resting on his hand, in an attitude of profound attention. Behind Secretary Fish's chair, and over his head, is Judge Hoar, vis-à-vis to Prof. Bernard. At the extreme right end of the table is Senator Williams, in an attitude of deliberation. Immediately opposite to him, at the extreme left, are Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden, the two secretaries. The details of the room and scene will be in strict keeping with the facts of the occasion. When completed, the picture will make a fine companion to Mr. Carpenter's painting of the emancipation proclamation, and it is contemplated to have it engraved in the same size and style as the latter.

The Great Cancer Cure.

Dr. Ellis, of Washington, has written to Naval Officer Laflin, at New York, who made application for some of the cunderango, or cancer cure, as follows: "I receive but a small quantity at a time, and it being my purpose to treat a few cases here, where they can be under my own observation, it will be impossible for me to send any of it away. The remedy as applied myself, having been attacked, I desire to demonstrate to the public what it will do, which necessitates the above course. The quantity, however, the doctor says he expects to receive a sufficient quantity by the 1st or 15th of August at farthest, to supply the profession or the public as they may desire. He says that enough has been developed by its use to assure him that it is the most powerful alterative ever in the hands of the profession, and that it possesses a specific influence over the poison of cancer. He adds: 'From the statements of the physicians of Quito, and my own experience in its use, I am convinced that the cunderango is quite as reliable as a specific for cancer, scrofula and other blood diseases as chinchona and its alkaloid have proved to be in zymotic diseases."

The Palmesville *Telegraph* says there is a young and intelligent lady of eighteen years, in Lake county, who will harness her span of horses in the morning, hitch them before the mower, let down the fence into the meadow and cut her six acres of grass before noon. She will then feed and take care of her team, and duplicate her morning's work in the afternoon.

PERSONAL.

A New York letter states that Mlle. Nilsson has shipped her lover and her *mode de compagnie*, Mrs. Richards, back to Europe together, and has gone off (with only her maid) with Judge Stoughton and wife, to their country home in Vermont. From there she goes to Newport with them, they having taken the old Governor Gibbs house for the summer. The story is, that Mrs. Richards has been gotten rid of for the reason that she is the person who made the match between Mademoiselle and the young Frenchman who has recently been here, and whom Mademoiselle does not now intend to marry. So Madame Richards and the lover were dispatched together, and Nilsson is going to manage affairs herself now, according to the approved American plan.

Robert Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, is (or was) a fast type-setter, having on one occasion performed the extraordinary feat of setting up 55,500 ems of solid type in twenty hours and twenty-eight minutes.

Private advices per cable represent America's Imperial visitor, the Grand Duke Alexis, as having arrived at Cronstadt, to superintend personally the outfitting of the splendid squadron which is to accompany him to the United States in September. It is stated Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and a number of prominent cavalry officers of the United States army propose giving His Imperial Highness and suite a grand buffalo hunt on the plains of the far West. Preparations are now being made for the great chase, which will take place, it is thought, somewhere in the vicinity of Fort Laramie.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Speaking of Robeson, I am reminded of a rumor which has been flying about Washington for several weeks, tickling the ears of the gossips, to the effect that the decided flirtation which has been going on for some time between this amiable Secretary and the accomplished widow of the late Commodore Aulick, is to speedily end in matrimony. Mrs. Aulick is one of the most attractive and accomplished ladies who have ever graced Washington society. She is well balanced between thirty and forty, has gray hair, which contrasts beautifully with her youthful and rosy face. She is large and fair, but not fat, and she is not far from forty. She is a good musician and singer, and she has well that is rare as lightning, always ready and ready, not always considerate, but always effective and always first and foremost—like sort that everybody fears and yet nobody approves. She spares neither friend, age nor sex; she flourishes her Damascus blade as if she was confident that it was the only one in existence. Sarcasm, the twin brother of unscrupulous wit, is also at her command, and it is a very faithful servant to her. It never fails her.

The precarious health of Judge Nelson has given rise to the report that General Grant has it within his purpose to appoint Senator Conkling should a vacancy occur in his term of office. In this connection it is said that Mr. Chase's health is failing every day, that his body is giving way, that his mind is failing him, and that he cannot long continue in his present high office. Congress, at the next session, will pass a law giving him a full pension during life, and all other United States Judges whose resignations are accepted by the President. On the contrary, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "We heard yesterday, from a returned visitor, of Chief Justice Chase, who is at the Magnetic Spring, St. Louis, Michigan. The most remarkable change has taken place, we are informed, in the appearance of the Judge. He begins to look more like himself than since his attack. His features are fast assuming their natural appearance. The eye is losing its sullness, and showing brightness and intelligence, while the lips have become compressed and firm. The indications are rapid and permanent convalescence."

Sabina de Iturbide, daughter of the first Emperor of Mexico, died in Philadelphia a few days since. Since his violent death at the hands of the revolutionists they have resided principally in the United States. One of the Emperor's sons was afterwards in the service of Louis Napoleon; he then united his fortunes with the ill-fated Maximilian, and came very near meeting the fate of the Emperor, his father. The family have always clung to the hope that one day they may be restored to their former regal position.

Our prediction regarding Don Piatt and his connection with the *Gallaxy* has become history rather sooner than we expected. He has retired from the publication, and the so-called "humorous department," will be presided over by some one else. Mr. Piatt had so much to do somewhere else, is the reason assigned—but the public will have its own more creditable, of the publishers.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of the 18th, "An Alumnus," who discourses at considerable length on what Washington and Jefferson College is not, does not state directly of which college he is an alumnus, but I suppose he thought the *virus* of the article would indicate that sufficiently.

Now I don't propose to enter into any discussion, or notice any further articles on the subject, but I wish to say to that writer and all others whose souls dwell with inexpressable delight on the memories of a dead past, that if they had developed one-half the energy and persistence in building up that they have displayed in endeavoring to crush out, the united college would have been a material and educational success long ago.

These continual whinings and complainings because Jefferson College was beaten in diplomacy and the supreme council, have nothing in common with the cause of education except to injure it, and if the persons who write such stuff were not supposed to be liberally educated, there would be no reason whatever for taking notice of them.

My sentiments on the question are briefly these: Washington county cannot have within its limits two colleges of such a character as the times demand; if by union one *first class* institution can be maintained here, I am not very particular as to the locality in the county.

Now, if the Jefferson Alumni are as anxious to promote the cause of education as they pretend to be in all their ingnitrous productions, they can unite on that platform, and if the Supreme Court of the United States should decide the proper locality to be Washington, then they should throw all their influence and energy into building up an institution that will stand well alongside of the thriving schools of the times, and in the meantime common prudence should dictate to them to cease hurling poisoned arrows into the vitals of the college, as it now is, lest they engender such mortal sores that, if restored to Canonsburg, it would prove to be a very dead corpse.

WASHINGTON.

AN INDIAN CAPTIVE.

Over Forty Years a Prisoner in the Hands of the Camanches—A Terrible Story.

Last week a poor, unfortunate woman, Martha Yallary, arrived in Detroit, from the east, *en route* to St. Joseph, Mo., having come by sea from California. The *Tribune* says: She tells a terrible story of suffering, and bears many marks upon her person which tend to give much coloring of truth to her statements. Her arms, face, head and body are literally covered with scars, which are the result of wounds inflicted with knives, arrows, spears and the tomahawk. She states that together with her father and mother she was captured by a body of Camanche Indians on the plains in June, 1826, and that subsequently her parents purchased their liberty, and are at present residing in St. Joseph, Mo. From this time up to June, 1871, she remained a captive in the hands of the savages, and was subjected to excruciating tortures and indignities. Upon arriving at a mature age David Ward, an Irishman, who was also a captive, married her, first, however, being compelled to run the gauntlet in order to obtain her as his wife. Three children were the result of this union. Ward, for some offense, was tortured at the stake, and afterward a young Indian "ran the gauntlet" for her, and she was married to him. He too perished by the hands of his fellow savages, not, however, until six children had been born. After his death the various members were proposed and rejected, and her nine children were killed in her presence, and she was compelled to eat of their flesh and dance in the blood. Finally she was sold to a Camanche Indian, who, after travelling thirteen days, she found white friends, who cared for and assisted her in escaping her captivity. During her journey she lived principally upon herbs and was compelled to remain three days in a hollow log to prevent a recapture. While occupying this place of security, her husband held a consultation, in the neighborhood and decided to give up the chase. She overheard all that was said, and at night silently quitted the log and locality and continued on her journey.

The above is the substance of the woman's story as told to the Directors of the Poor. She related many incidents connected with her captivity, many of which are of a revolting character. Her appearance indicates that she has lived with Indians, and of the truth of her statements readers are left to judge.

OPIUM CULTURE.

Successful Attempt at Raising Opium Poppy in Tennessee.

Dr. J. W. Morton, a gentlemen residing in Nashville, has for several years past directed considerable attention to the culture of opium in Tennessee, in order to stimulate which he sent abroad for different kinds of seeds, and distributed them gratuitously among his friends and neighbors. Owing to the lateness of his last year's planting, the crop of 1870 proved a failure, which was perhaps also due to the inferior quality of the seed. To obviate this difficulty, he obtained seed from Calcutta and Smyrna, for which he paid as high as $4 50 in gold per ounce. The crop of the present season has been a success, and the Doctor will harvest from fifty to seventy-five pounds of opium per acre, from which he will no doubt real

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1871.

The supply of money at this point is reported largely in excess of any good demand. Parties who have large idle balances are looking around for profitable investments. It is difficult for some lenders who are in the habit of getting their twelve per cent. to come down in their terms, and many of them would rather wait until the demand for loans is more pressing, when they think old rates will be given. It is reported that a good deal of money has of late gone into Pittsburgh and Connellsville (Turtle Creek division) bonds, and the lot that was put on the market a few months ago, is nearly invested. Allegheny Valley 7-30s are very scarce and orders for them cannot be filled. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s are up to 95 in the Baltimore market. Bank stocks are firm and scarce. A small lot of Third National sold at 137¼; Merchants' and Manufacturers' is quoted at 69; Allegheny National at 68, and Allegheny Suspension Bridge sold at 58. Columbia oil stock is quite scarce since the dividend. Holders are confident of an early advance, as the company has lately purchased several good tracts of oil territory, which is developing. We heard bids for the stock since the dividend of 16 to 16½, but no sellers at that price.

—Government bonds are up a fraction or so higher to-day, induced no doubt by the million purchase. The firmness is also a reflection of the firmness in bonds.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	113
10-40s		
Coupons	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York, Saturday as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
Union Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	99
Currency Pacificos	113¾

—The Wall street markets showed a very heavy and declining aspect to-day. The Northwests and St. Paul's seeming particularly weak. A New York paper mentions rumors of a "bull" movement in Erie and Wabash, but how the "pools" can manage them in the prevailing dullness and obstinacy of the market remains to be seen. Lake Shore at this time attracts considerable attention and much interest is manifested in the future course of the stock. Whether the capital stock will be raised by the the board of direction, who own largely of the shares, on the fifth inst., is entirely problematical.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 19, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Q. & H.	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Del. & Hud.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Erie	28¾	29¼	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Reading	111½	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Harlem	127	127	127	127		
Mich. Cent.	119	119	119	119		
Lake Shore	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Illinois Cent.	137	137	137	137		
Cleve. & Pitts.	120	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
C. & N. W.	90	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
do. pref.	80	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Rock Island	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
St. Paul	58¾	58¾	58	57¾	57¾	57¾
do. pref.	79	79	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Tol. & Wabash	43	43¼	43	43	43	43
do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Ohio & Miss.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Chic. & Alton		130		130		
do. pref.		132		132		
R. I. & Erie		20		20		
N. J. Central		105¾		106		
Quicksilver		17¾		17¾		
W. U. Tel.		87¾		88		
Quicksilver		49¾		49¾		
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Ex.		90		90		
Wells-F. Ex.		50¾		50¾		
American Ex.		54		54		
U. S. Ex.		54		54		
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	61¼
Catawissa preferred	47¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	137½
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	111¾

—Messrs. W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds: Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. Buyers are generally purchasing sparingly, principally to meet their current wants. The weather for some days past has been favorable for out door transactions—a decided improvement over the previous week. The continued low stage of water in the Ohio for so long a period has been a serious drawback on trade. In former years when we had no June rise a July one was pretty certain to follow. We trust the present one will be remains to be seen. A coal boat rise would be something valuable to the coal interest, as we have several millions of bushels of coal ready to leave on the first rise, and plenty of towboats in port to move all the coal that could be locked through.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	2,694	2,688	5,382
Apples, bbls	1,463	831	2,294
Cheese, boxes	1,601	1,440	3,041
Corn, sacks	2,884	3,516	6,400
Wheat, sacks	3,169	1,499	4,668
Barley, sacks	221		351
Rye, sacks	481	150	631
Oats, sacks	6,429	5,531	11,960
Butter, packages	351	187	538
Bacon, pieces	2,000	3,124	5,124
Bacon, tierces	469	52	521
Dried beef, tierces	75	68	143

The following are the ruling quotations. In first hands, in the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction changed:

APPLES.—The market contains a good supply of the various kinds. The receipts since our last were 127 bbls. and for the week 831. Demand is very light. Demand was for large size. Prime quality $3 50@4 00; other sales were made at $2 00@2 25@3 00 @ bbl.

ASHES.—The market was scarcely so firm. The demand has fallen off. We are reported sales at the following: Soda ash—Common 4c; refined 4¼@4½c @ lb.

BEANS.—The market was steady; prices, however, have undergone no change. Small sales white at $2 @2 25.

BUTTER.—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Buyers are shy and disposed to take hold sparingly. The receipts since our last were 25 packages. The current rates continue: Prime to choice roll for table use 15@16@17c; common to medium 12@13c; store packed butter nominal at 8@9c @ lb.

BROOM CORN.—The demand is increasing. We are noted sales at 8@8½c @ lb.

BURNING OILS.—We are reported sales at 23@25c @ gal.

BAKING POWDERS.—In fair demand. Sales of cans @ doz, $1 75; $2 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 @ doz.

BROOMS.—The market contains an ample supply. The store rates for the various qualities were: Hurricane, $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES.—The receipts by river and rail continue large. These seasons, however, to be purchasers for all that arrive at $1@1 25 @ bucket, packages returned.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We can report a firm market, with a good local demand. Sugar-cured meats sold readily at quotations. The receipts since our last were 1,560 pieces bacon and 521 tierces do. We continue to quote: Hams, sugar-cured 16@16½c; sugar-cured shoulders 13½c; plain shoulders, 13@13½c; breakfast bacon, plain, 18½c; S. C. do. 19c; dried beef 18½@19c; Mess Pork $17@17 50. Lard, tierces 14@14½c; in kegs and buckets 15@15½c.

CANDLES.—The market was steady, but not very active. We quote as follows: Star full weight at 19c; short weight 17c; mould 18c @ lb.

CHEESE.—We can report a fair local demand for prime quality. The receipts since our last were 193 boxes. We are reported sales at the following: New York Goshen, prime quality, 11½@12c; Ohio Goshen 10½@11c; Factory 9@10c; Dairy 8@9c.

CHEESE.—The market remains steady with a good trade demand. The current rates for new Louisville Hydraulic are 15c; Johnston's, 15c; Excelsior, 14½@15c; Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $3 25; Rosendale, $4 50@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 @ bbl.

CANNED ARTICLES.—The market appeared less active; buyers were not in any hurry. We can report sales to a fair extent at the following: Tomatoes $2 75 @ dozen; peaches 15c cans, $2 00; 2-lb cans, $2 90@3 25 @ dozen; corn $1 50 @ doz.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia at $5 50.

COUNTRY CURED MEATS.—Are in good supply, notwithstanding the falling off in receipts. Prices are very uncertain and holders are anxious to realize. Country lard is selling at 9@10c @ lb.

CASTOR OIL.—The market was firm but not very active, standard brands being quoted at 23½@24c for prime 5th lots. Store rates in a small way at 26@26½c @ gallon.

CORN MEAL.—Dull. The last sales reported were at 80@85c @ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market was inactive; prices were and very uncertain, apples ranging from 4@5c;

sliced 6@7c. Dried peaches scarce and in demand; quarters 8@10c; halves 11@12c @ lb.

EGGS.—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand, but notwithstanding light receipts the outside figures were 15@16c @ dozen.

FEATHERS.—Market devoid of animation. We hear of an occasional sale of No. 1 live geese feathers at 72@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

FLOUR.—The market continues dull with more sellers than buyers. The receipts continue quite light. Since our last 300 barrels were received, and for the week only 2,688 bbls. The following are the rates for standard Western brands from store: Good spring extras $6 75; choice Minnesota bakers their $7 00@7 10; good to choice winter wheat $7 00@7 25; fancy brands $7 50; fine flour $5 50@6 00. The Diamond Mills flour has been reduced 20c @ bbl on all grades.

FEED.—The market continues dull with more sellers than buyers. The receipts continue quite light. Since our last 300 barrels were received, and for the week only 2,688 bbls. The following are the rates for standard Western brands from store: Good spring extras $6 75; choice Minnesota bakers their $7 00@7 10; good to choice winter wheat $7 00@7 25; fancy brands $7 50; fine flour $5 50@6 00. The Diamond Mills flour has been reduced 20c @ bbl on all grades.

GRAIN.—The market since our last has undergone no material change, buyers generally confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants, nothing like speculation being indulged in. The receipts since our last were, by rail, as follows:

Corn	sacks, 450
Wheat	sacks, 3,169
Oats	2,950

WHEAT.—The new crop is arriving slowly. We note sales new red winter at $1 18@1 25; old red winter, $1 25@1 30; white $1 25@1 40. Oats are firm, with the news from the east favoring holders. We note sales on the wharf and from depot at 60c; store prices 66@65c. Corn.—We are reported a fair jobbing demand, with sales of shelled at 68@; prime yellow 70c; small lots from store at 72@75c. Rye some what inactive; no sales reported. We quote at $1 00@1 05 @ bushel. Barley dull; buyers have absorbed the stock.

GROCERIES.—The market may be called fairly active for the season; country orders are coming in freely for the season. The following are the rates:

Refined Sugars.—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars.—New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 10½@c; Muscovado Porto Rico at 11c; prime 10¾c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses.—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees.—Strictly prime at 18½c; prime 18c; good 17½@18c; fair 16½@17c; ordinary 16c; peaberry 22c.

Teas.—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; prime $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 50; good 85c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; prime 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices.—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 20c.

Rice.—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

HAY.—The market is less firm, with prices tending to lower figures. The late high prices have increased the receipts. We are reported sales of baled on wharf and from depot at $24@26@28 @ ton; wagon lots sold at various prices, as per quality and condition.

HUSKS.—We are reported sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY.—There is little demand, and prices are nominal at $5 50 @ bbl.

HIDES.—Green salted (all weights) 10¼@11¼c; green butchers' (over and steer) 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

HONEY.—In good supply with a fair trade demand at 25@30c @ lb.

LARD OIL.—In good supply. We note sales of Pittsburgh at 72@75c for No. 1, and 65@67c for No. 2.

HEMP.—The market was weak. Prices have declined with sales of Rough Kentucky at $165 @ ton; dressed 12½c @ lb.

LIME.—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 @ bbl; Eastern $1 75 @ bbl.

ONIONS.—The market was firm with a good demand. The current rates were $4 00@4 50 per barrel.

POULTRY.—The supply we have before noted has been manifestly short of late. Sales are reported by the coop at 50c@60c; large size command more.

PEANUTS.—Pittsburg, 4@5c @ lb; Virginia, raw, 12c; wrapping, raw, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, mamin, 12@13c.

PEARLASH.—Market firm; sales at 11c.

MILL FEED.—In good supply; we quote sales at following rates: Coarse middlings, $17 @ shipstuffs $1 50; middlings $1 65@1 75 to $1 90 @ cwt.

POTATOES.—The market is well stocked with new crop; we can report sales at $1 @2 @ bush.

RAGS.—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c @ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $2 75; 1 lb $5 @ doz.

SEEDS.—The season for activity is over. The market was dull, and unsettled. We quote: Timothy $2 75@3 25; flaxseed $1 50@1 75 @ bushel.

SALTPETRE.—Market firm. Business quiet. Sales, 1,000 bbls. upper road spot.....$4 58
1,000 bbls. upper road spot.....4 60
2,000 bbls. upper Susquehanna, 60 days, f. o. b., p. 4 60
1,000 bbls. Columbia, 47 gravity.....4 30
175 bbls. Rousseville, regardless.....4 75
175 bbls. Rousseville, 60 gravity.....4 60
500 bbls. Rousseville, 46 gravity.....4 85
500 bbls. lower road, 60 gravity.....4 90
1,000 bbls. Oil City, 47 gravity.....5 07½

SALES.

Wheat dull and a shade lower for poorer grades; spring No 2 $1 20@1 45; red and amber $1 47@1 48; new amber western $1 45@1 46; white western $1 46@1 50; mixed Illinois $1 45. Rye, barley and malt quiet, dull and a shade easier; soft western mixed 68@69c; good to choice No. yellow 74@75c; sound do. Oats dull; western 53@56c; Ohio 64@72c, the latter for choice white. Leather less active and scarcely so firm at 29@32c. Orinoco 34@37½c. Wool quiet and very firm; extra Ohio at 42@ 42c; unwashed 30@36c; extra pulled 46@50c; tubbed 52@ 54c; fine delaine 48@50c; coarse do. 45@46c; fine fleece firm. Rio Hides dull. Sugar declined; fair to good refining Muscovado 9@9½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice 8@9½c. Crude petroleum 14½c; refined 28½c. Pork dull and heavy; mess new $14 62½@ 14 75; prime and prime mess, $12 00. August $14 62. September $14 87½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull and declined steady. Lard scarcely so firm; prime steam 9¼@9¾c; kettle 10@10½c. Whiskey dull and declining; Western heavy, western 100@102c; State 103@ 105c.

LATER.—Flour dull and a shade lower on low grades; $5 75@5 80 for shipping. Wheat heavy and unchanged. Pork steady. Lard firm at 9½@9¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Cattery steady; middling 20½@ 20¾c. Flour dull and a shade lower as regards new; old unchanged; new family $5 00@5 25; old $5 50@5 75; best dull and a shade lower at $6 50; western $7 25. Corn dull and drooping at 54@56c. Rye dull and a shade lower; offered new at 90c. Oats dull and declining; mixed 50@54c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions generally dull. Mess pork unchanged. Lard unchanged. Eggs dull at 12c. Butter steady; prime 12@13c; choice 14@15c. Cheese dull but unchanged at 9@11c. Pork dull, but holders unwilling to make concessions. Bacon at $14 75, but purchasers want more before sales are made at this rate. Lard droopingat 10½c asked, and 10c offered. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Shoulders and Bacon in fair demand but lower; sales of shoulders at 11½c; clear at 15½c; seller September. Hogs in good demand but lower rates at $4 25@4 60. Cattle dull at $2 50@5 25. Tobacco firm; sales of 200 hhds. Whisky—Demand active and advanced to 92c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 19.—Cattle—Receipts 23 cars against 26 last week; holders still firm; buyers holding off for an advance of $5@10 @ head; but few cattle coming and for the market, it can hardly be conceded; the greater part of the receipts go eastward in the hands; sales as follows: 19 Indiana steers, 1,338 lbs, 5 25; 7 do, 1,307 lbs, 5 25; 1,097 to 1,322 lbs, at 5 00@5 50; 27 Illinois, 1,077 to 1,346 lbs, at 5 00@5 50; 16 Michigan, 1,078 to 1,308 lbs, at 5 00@5 50; 17 Indiana, 1,078 to 1,308 lbs, at 5 00@5 50; 17 Canada lambs, 90 to 95 lbs, at 6 00@6 50; 25 do sheep, 129 to 131 lbs, at 4 50@4 75; 157 Michigan, 87 lbs, at $4 45. Hogs unchanged, no sales.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—Cotton quiet at 19½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 19.—Cotton dull at 19¼@19½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 19.—Cotton dull at 19c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 19.—In domestic staple cottons there is a steady and fair business doing for the trade, and the leading jobbing houses at full and advancing prices, and accepting the terms usually demanded by agents who deal only with raw materials. In prices, however, there is no important change to report to-day, the only decline in the following: Bancroft cambrics 40-inch No. 1 advanced to 18½c; Pacific R. R. sheetings, 4-4 to 10c; Pacific R. R. sheetings, best makes, are held at 13@14c, as to brand; heavy brown drills 10½c, and standard prints 11@11½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Tobacco firm; sales 218 hhds; common to good leaf $5 50@7 00; common to medium lugs $4 50@6 00; good to fine do $7 00@8 00; common shade firmer; middling 20½c. Flour dull and weak; extra family $4 25. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 47@ 1 49 for choice red and white. Corn in demand at 72c. Oats quiet at 66c. Rye 90@95c. Barley $2@2 50. Provisions quiet and weak; mess pork $15 00; bacon 6¾c; shoulders 11½c; clear sides 15½c. Lard 10½c. Whisky 87½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c. No. 2 white Wabash $1 39; amber Michigan $1 21; No. 1 amber Illinois $1 32; No. 2 do $1 26@1 27½; No. 1 red $1 30; No. 2 do $1 24; No. 3 do $1 10; rejected red $1 02½. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed 56c; No. 2 white 57c; white 58c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 66c; No. 2 56½c. Michigan 55½c. Freights dull and unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter $1 29; No 2 do $1 25; rejected $1 05; sales 1,000 bushels No 1 red winter seller September at $1 25. Corn quiet at 61@62c. Oats steady at 52c. Refined petroleum active and a shade higher at 25c in round lots, and 26c in car lots; crude steady at 15½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 at 1 16; No. 2, $1 12½. Oats in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 48c. Corn quiet and weak at 56c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull. Freights to Buffalo nominal.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Copper—Ingot firm at 31½@32c. Iron—Scotch pig firmer at $31@34; do United States scarce and firm at $32@36. Bar firm at $75@77. Russia sheet quiet at 12½@12½c, gold. Nail rods steady; cut $4 50; clinch $5 50@6 25; horse shoe 10@11c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Flour firm; sales nearly $6 75 @8 25. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 45@1 46. Corn dull; mixed western 71@72c. Oats 56@60c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 94½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 19.—Wheat dull; amber $1 21; extra $1 30 asked and $1 28 bid. Corn dull and declined to 56c for No 1 mixed. Oats 36c bid and 38c asked.

RESIDENCE LOTS

AT EAST LIBERTY.

We have just laid out SEVEN ACRES IN DESIRABLE LOTS FOR RESIDENCES, near Torrens Station, in East Liberty. Can sell CHEAP PRICES AND on our usual easy terms. We invite purchasers to call and examine them, as they are offered at a bargain.

MELLON BROTHERS,

OFFICE AT RAILROAD STATION,

7ths EAST LIBERTY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, for the year ending June 30th, 1871.

CAPITAL.....$100,000 00

ASSETS.

Stock Notes	$ 60,000 00
Bond and Mortgages and Bills received	46,115 92
Office furniture and Safe	1,000 00
Cash and Cash Items	5,138 60
	$112,214 52

RECEIPTS.

Premium	$ 24,418 69
Interest	5,728 16
	$ 30,146 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dividends Paid	$ 11,943 50
Losses Paid	5,666 34
Expense, Taxes and Stamps	3,165 37
Re-Insurance and Reinsurance	3,142 54
Commission	2,307 69
	$ 27,510 62
Amount of Outstanding Risks	$1,949,300 08

7ths

National Insurance Company.

Office in the Second National Bank Building,

COR. FEDERAL ST. AND 7TH DIAMOND.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

W. W. MARTIN, President.
JNO. BROWN, Jr., Vice President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

JNO. A. MYLER,	GEO. GERST,
JAS. L. GRAHAM,	JNO. THOMPSON,
JACOB ESKRIDGE,	JOS. MYERS,
G. F. T. WILLIAMS,	C. C. BOYLE,
JAS. LOCKHART,	JACOB KOPP,
ROBT. REA.	JOS. M'CAUGHTER.

7ths

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾@112¾.

NEW YORK, July 19—P. M.

MONEY

Abundant at 3@4 ₰ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 10½.

GOLD.

Gold dull and steady, with all transactions at 112¾@113¼. Loans were made at 2 per cent. for carrying and late in the day 1-32 of 1 per cent. was paid for the use of small lots. Clearings $17,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were steady and a fraction higher on the 5-20 issue, January or July. The Treasury to-day did not accept the one million bonds, as at first reported, but accepted only $285,000 of 5-20's at 112.35 to 112.37. The reason for not accepting the one million advertised for was that they were not offered at or under par in gold. The remaining $614,000 could have been bought between 112.37 and 112.50.

Coupons, 1881	115½	5-20s, 1867	113
5-20s, 1862	114½	5-20s, 1868	113
5-20s, 1864	114	10-40s	113
5-20s, 1865	114½	Currency 6s	113½
5-20s, 1865, new	113		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull, excepting Tennessees, Missouris and Georgia sevens, which have been strong and active.

Missouris	91½	Virginias, old	66½
Tennessees, old	71½	North Carolinas, old	44
Tennessees, new	71½	North Carolinas, new	36
Virginias, new	62½		

Stocks are active and feverish, and the whole list has sympathized more or less with the feeling caused by the disagreement between the St. Paul and Northwestern companies. Toward the close Union Pacific suddenly broke prices on speculative shares. At the close the market was dull and heavy, and the tendency is against further decline in selling everything regardless of values, and may succeed in hammering prices still lower, but at the close the early depression proved most react when they attempt to lower their shorts.

W. U. Telegraph	87½	Rock Island	100½
Quicksilver	49¾	N. J. Central	105½
Mariposa	14¾	St. Paul	58¾
Preferred	30¾	Preferred	79¾
Adams Express	90½	Wabash	43¾
Wells Fargo Express	50¾	Fort Wayne	95¾
Ameri'n Express	53¾	Fort Wayne	95¾
United States Express	54¾	Ohio & Miss	43¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	Preferred	56½
New York Central	96¾	Toledo and Wabash	43¾
New York Cent. Scrip	91	Preferred	124
Erie	28¾	Ohio and Miss	43¾
Preferred	84	Cleve., Col. and Cin	87
Harlem	127	Cleveland and Pittsburg	87
Preferred	130	Lake Shore	107¾
Reading	111¾	Illinois Central	137
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	36¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	119¾	Central Pacific Bonds	99
Northwestern	90¾	Union	113¾
Northwestern Pref'd	80¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 19, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No 2 spring opened weak and closed firm @1 15 cash; $1 14¾ for July; this afternoon steady at $1 14 for July, and $1 07¾@1 07¾ for August.

CORN—No 2 mixed weak and 3c lower; No 2 mixed 49¾@ 50¼c for July, and 44¾@45c for August; this afternoon steady at 49¾@49¾c for July, and 44¾@44½c for August.

OATS—Dull and weaker; No 2 at 32½c cash and 41@42c for July.

RYE—No 2 active and easier at 77½@78c.

BARLEY—No 2 quiet and easier at 70@74c for August and September.

HOGS—Steady at 6@7c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork active and 25c lower @14 25 cash or July. Lard steady at 10c.

HOGS—Active at $4 20@4 30; receipts 5,000; shipments 3,000.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Cotton firm and demand good for low grades; others unchanged; middling upland 20½c. Flour dull and a shade lower on low grades; superfine Western and State $4 50@4 75; common to good extra $5 25@5 80; good to choice $5 60@6 25; white western extra $6 @6 75; Ohio extra $5 25@6 25; St. Louis $6 70 @9 00. Rye flour dull and drooping at $4 10@5 00. Corn meal quiet. Wheat 1@2c lower and heavy. Red winter $1 45@1 46; white western $1 46@1 50; mixed Illinois $1 45. Rye, barley and malt quiet, dull and a shade easier; soft western mixed 68@69c; good to choice No. yellow 74@75c; sound do. Oats dull; western 53@56c; Ohio 64@72c, the latter for choice white. Leather less active and scarcely so firm at 29@32c. Orinoco 34@37½c. Wool quiet and very firm; extra Ohio at 42@ 42c; unwashed 30@36c; extra pulled 46@50c; tubbed 52@ 54c; fine delaine 48@50c; coarse do. 45@46c; fine fleece firm. Rio Hides dull. Sugar declined; fair to good refining Muscovado 9@9½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice 8@9½c. Crude petroleum 14½c; refined 28½c. Pork dull and heavy; mess new $14 62½@ 14 75; prime and prime mess, $12 00. August $14 62. September $14 87½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull and declined steady. Lard scarcely so firm; prime steam 9¼@9¾c; kettle 10@10½c. Whiskey dull and declining; Western heavy, western 100@102c; State 103@105c.

LATER.—Flour dull and a shade lower on low grades; $5 75@5 80 for shipping. Wheat heavy and unchanged. Pork steady. Lard firm at 9½@9¾c.

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LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Tobacco firm; sales 218 hhds; common to good logs $5 50@7 00; common to medium lugs $4 50@6 00; good to fine do $7 00@8 00; common shade firmer; middling 20½c. Flour dull and weak; extra family $4 25. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 47@ 1 49 for choice red and white. Corn in demand at 72c. Oats quiet at 66c. Rye 90@95c. Barley $2@2 50. Provisions quiet and weak; mess pork $15 00; bacon 6¾c; shoulders 11½c; clear sides 15½c. Lard 10½c. Whisky 87½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c. No. 2 white Wabash $1 39; amber Michigan $1 21; No. 1 amber Illinois $1 32; No. 2 do $1 26@1 27½; No. 1 red $1 30; No. 2 do $1 24; No. 3 do $1 10; rejected red $1 02½. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed 56c; No. 2 white 57c; white 58c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 66c; No. 2 56½c. Michigan 55½c. Freights dull and unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter $1 29; No 2 do $1 25; rejected $1 05; sales 1,000 bushels No 1 red winter seller September at $1 25. Corn quiet at 61@62c. Oats steady at 52c.

THE VERY LATEST.

TICHBORNE.

THE MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Unlawful Loves of Sir James Tichborne—The Claimant of the Estates His Natural Son by His Cook, Mary Orton—A Shrewd Old Negro Servant Plays an Important Part in the Drama.

NEW YORK, July 19.—*The Times* special correspondent writes as follows in regard to the Tichborne case:

WHO THE CLAIMANT IS.

The information I give you will be the first publication of the paradoxical fact that the claimant is both Tichborne and Orton. Scouting mystery, I proceed to the solution. When Roger C. Tichborne left England for South America, his uncle, Sir Jasper Doughty, was in possession of the Tichborne estates. He dying childless, the title and estates fell to the claimant's father, who also dying, his eldest son, Roger C., would inherit had he survived. As it was believed that Roger perished in 1853, in the shipwreck of the ship Bella, in which he unquestionably sailed from Rio to New York, his younger brother Alfred succeeded him, and he dying at the age of twenty six years, left an infant heir, who, had not the claimant appeared, would unobstructedly, on arriving at legal age, have assumed the title and proprietorship of the estates. All these facts are not new to you, but this one is, that the claimant's father had an illigetimate child by his cook, Mary Orton, a sister of old George Orton, who, the defense say, was the claimant's father, and by whom the claimant, under the name of Arthur Orton, was brought up. The boy was ignorant of his true parentage, and after many strange victisitudes, settled in Australia, where he was found in 1866 under the name of Tom Castro, pursuing the calling of his putative father, a butcher's. The old lady Tichborne was of an erratic and unsound mind, and although thirteen years had transpired without tidings from the long lost son, she was monomaniacal on the subject, and not despairing, has continued to advertise and offer rewards. There was in the family of Tichborne a negro named Bogle, who perhaps alone was in the secret of the natural son of the claimant's father, who would be a half brother to the real Roger; and, like a cunning old negro as he is, went off quietly to Sidney, and there finding Tom Castro, alias Arthur Orton, revealed to him the secret of his parentage and the situation of the title and estates of Tichborne. With this revelation the mystery disappears, for from Bogle and Lady Tichborne, who was easily pursuaded to recognize the claimant as her own son, the claimant acquired his knowledge of the history of the real Roger after his sixteenth year, from which time he resided in England, when Bogle and the other servants of the family knew but little of Roger's boyhood in France. We have an explanation of the remarkable fact that the claimant's evidence as to his history prior to his sixteenth year is lame and unsatisfactory. It is rumored that the defense is to attempt at the strength of the case, and that disclosed on the cross-examination, that they will on the reassembling of the Court shift their grounds, and attempt to defeat the claimant as the natural son of Sir James Tichborne.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

VINCENT COLLYER'S MISSION.

The War Department has addressed a letter to the Commanding General of the Department of Missouri, stating that the President directs, so far as the resources of the Government permit, that assistance be given in provisions and transportation and military protection to Vincent Collyer, Indian Commissioner, in endeavoring to collect the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona upon a reservation at Canada and Alamosa, and also to induce them, if they can be induced to come in, both on the way and after arrival at the reservation. A similar letter has been addressed to the Commanding General of the Department of Arizona, and copies furnished the Commanding Generals of the Military Divisions of Missouri and the Pacific and the Commissary General of Subsistence.

THE CENTRAL TAX CASE.

Augustus Schell, H. F. Clark and S. F. Fairchild, of New York, were in Washington to-day in consultation with both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue concerning the payment of tax decided to be due from the Central Railroad.

COMPROMISED.

The case of Paymaster Richard Washington has been compromised, Washington paying the larger portion of the amount deficient. No evidence of fraud was discovered, the money was lost in the rush of business.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

The session of the Ku-Klux Investigating Committee was occupied with the examination of Col. Huggins, who served in the Federal army during the war and afterwards was agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi for eighteen months, and also assessor at Aberdeen, Mississippi. He testified that while on an official tour in the vicinity of Aberdeen last fall he was surrounded by a band of about one hundred and twenty disguised men, who, after making him promise under threats of death to leave the country and State within ten days, whipped him and left him insensible. They told him their object was to drive all the Radical office holders. He knew other instances where in the same purpose had been avowed. Subsequently, through his efforts, some thirty members of this band had been arrested and bound over for trial at Oxford, Mississippi. He is also a school director of his county, and testified that a number of schools had been broken up. These outrages had created great terror among the Republicans, who in that section are almost exclusively colored. By consequence of the recent executive action of the United States authorities a better feeling prevails at present. As an indication of the sentiment of the people, stated that on the day when he first settled in that part of the country, being a Baptist, he applied for membership in a local church, but was refused unless he would confess his wrongs in fighting against the South. Afterwards, however, he was invited to join, but concluded not to accept the invitation.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEW MEXICO.

Governor Pile, of New Mexico, in a letter dated June 19, states that he has visited the southern and southwestern portions of New Mexico for the purpose of investigating Indian affairs, and found the southwest part of the Territory, especially along the line between New Mexico and Arizona, in a state of constant excitement on account of troubles between Indians and citizens. Governor Pile stopped a large party about to leave Silver City for the purpose of attacking the Indians. But for his intervention there would probably have been a fight. He met the Camp Grant massacre. The Governor recommends earnest efforts to get Cochise and his band to go on reservations, and if they refuse, vigorous war should be waged against them. Gen. Scofield writes that the Indians seem disposed to be friendly. The government would furnish them with means of agriculture and stock raising, but Congress refuses to make supporting. They complain of money being expended to build school houses and pay teachers while they are starving.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 19, 1871.

MR. WEED'S HEALTH.

A letter from London says Thurlow Weed was not as well on the 8th as when he left New York. He expressed his intention of returning in a few days if his health did not improve.

FINED FOR FALSEHOOD.

Sergeant Quinn and patrolman Folk were tried to-day for publishing resolutions reflecting upon the Eighty-fourth regiment, in consequence of their error and threw themselves upon the mercy of the commissioners, who, in view of their good conduct during the riot, dismissed the complaint except as to Quinn, who was fined ten days' pay for falsehood in the matter.

DR. BLAISDELL PARDONED.

Dr. Alvah Blaisdell, the well known distiller, was convicted some time ago in the United States District Court of defrauding the government by means of illicit distillation. He was at one time president of a society organized to protect the government from whiskey frauds. Soon after he was convicted his friends made strenuous efforts to secure his pardon, and have at last succeeded. This morning Marshal Sharp received from President Grant a pardon for the doctor, and he will be set at liberty to-day.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamer Ismailia, from Glasgow.

COURTS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT MACE.

Joe Coburn says he is anxious to meet Mace in the ring, and if Mace will increase the stakes to $10,000 he will accommodate him by going to New Orleans.

GERMAN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The New York State German-American Association adopted resolutions to-night condemning the appropriation of money for sectarian schools, and advising the German members of the Legislature or member of Assembly who does not advocate the repeal of the same to bring to the Mayor the appointment of school officers.

CATCHING IT ON ALL SIDES.

The Irish-American citizens, in mass meeting to-night, passed resolutions denouncing Gov. Hoffman for permitting the Orange parade.

HAVANA.

Capture and Execution of Insurgent Officers.

HAVANA, July 19.—The Insurgent General Guillermo Lerdo, and the Insurgent Colonel Chinchu Consuegra were captured by the Spanish troops on yesterday. Francisco Guirals, adjutant, and Domingo Quiroz, secretary to Gen. Agramonte, have surrendered at Puerto Principe.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 19, 1871.

The Annie Laurie passed up to-day at 4 P. M., and the Telegraph at 7 P. M. The Ohio No. 4 passed down at 8 P. M. River stationary; weather showery and cool. H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—**River nine feet six,** having risen nine inches; now about stationary. Arrived—Bunker Hill, Carrington, St. Louis; Independent, Pittsburgh. Departed—Charmer and Palestine, Evansville. There was a heavy wind storm at 11:30 this morning. Business is active for the lower Ohio.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—River risen five inches and still rising, with twenty-one inches in the canal, and four feet three in the canal. Heavy rain this morning; clear and pleasant this afternoon. Business very dull. Arrived—Courier, St. Louis. Departed—Champion, Cincinnati; Eddyville, Cairo. The Camella leaves for Cincinnati to-morrow. Howard & Co., successfully launched their new boat to-day for the Galveston and Houston trade. The canal will be closed at six o'clock to-morrow evening.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 19.—Weather firm; mercury 86. River twenty inches. Port list: Up—Florence Lee, 9:30 A. M.; Fayette, 8 A. M.; Memphis, 2 A. M.; John A. Wood and barges. Down—Spray, 9:20 P. M.; Mary Ament, 2 P. M.; Tamerlane, 2 P. M., all with good trips. Business moderately active.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 19.—Port list: Emma Floyd, Cincinnati to Memphis, 10 P. M.; John A. Lumsden, Evansville packet, 2 A. M.; Ada Hetiman, Louisville to Cairo, 2 A. M.; Marble City, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Natchez, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Belle of St. Louis, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 6 P. M. The City of Chester is aground at Commercial and the Marble City is working at her. The river fell one inch. Clear and cool; thermometer 92.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 19.—River rising, with two feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant; heavy rains last night.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Arrived—Mary Poe, Omaha; Northwestern, Andy Johnson and Mollie McPike, Keokuk; City of Quincy, Natchez; Bee and barges, New Orleans; Utah, Peoria; St. Luke, Jefferson City. Departed—Andy Johnson and Mollie McPike, Keokuk; General Anderson, Mound City; Ida, Augusta; Grand Tower, Memphis; Henry Ames, New Orleans; S. S. Merrick, Mary McDonald, Lexington. River falling rapidly. Weather cool and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—Clear and pleasant. River falling. Up—City of Cairo and Lady Lee. Down—Belvidere.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 19.—Mohawk and barges at 9 o'clock last night. Warm and clear. River falling.

Omaha.

OMAHA, July 19.—Fort Benton reports state that *the steamboat Silver Lake*, at Cow Island, is unable to get further up on account of low water. She has a large number of passengers on board. There are four or five more boats on the way up, of which it is thought the Miner and Ackley only will be able to get over the rapids.

EUR

MARY

GRAPH.

BY THE AT

Railway Collision in England—Two Passengers Killed and Three Injured—Debate in the French Assembly on the Italian Question—The English Army Bill to be Made a Test of Ministerial Strength, &c., &c.

Railway Accident in England.

LONDON, July 19.—The Sheffield express train going south on the North Midland Railroad, ran into a freight train near Chesterfield station. Two passengers were killed, and three are reported injured-some of whom will die.

Prince Frederick William has left Ems on his return to England. He comes direct to Osborne, where he remains with the royal family.

Debate on the Italian Question.

PARIS, July 19.—Gen. Faidherbe has received a month's furlough.

The Marquis of Lorne has purchased the estate of Duc de Persigny at Champrond.

The debate on the Italian question in the Assembly is set for Saturday. Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, is expected to speak.

The Army Bill to be Made a Test of Ministerial Strength.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, July 19.—Mr. Gladstone will state in the House of Commons to-morrow that the Government has determined to abolish the purchase system, despite the resistance of the Lords, or, failing in this, resign.

OUR BRAVES.

Reunion of the Society of the Army of the James—Poem by John Hay.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The second triennial reunion of the Army of the James took place at Apollo Hall to-day. The representations of the various corps, Tenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, which comprised the Army of the James, were very large. Among them were Chaplain Thomas, Generals Carleton, Graham, Devins, Stewart, of New Jersey, Hincks, Duncan, and Sorrell; Major Lockwood, Captain Howell, General Volges, Major Kisselburg, and General Alden, of Troy; Major Sawyer and Colonels Pell, McDonald, McKay, Davenport, Lawrence and Major Bulard.

The following dispatch was received by Captain John H. Howell from General Horace Porter: "I regret that neither the President nor I will be able to attend the meeting of the Army of the James, on account of other engagements.

[Signed] HORACE PORTER."

The business of the reunion was begun by an address of welcome by General Devins. In it he referred to the distinguished services of the Army of the James in crushing the rebellion. Chaplain Thomas delivered a prayer for the peace and welfare of the whole country.

In the absence of General Terry, Major General Duncan briefly delivered an oration, which consisted of a review of the record of the Army of the James. The following poem was composed and read by Major John Hay.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

In the dream of the Northern poets,
The brave who in battle die,
Fight on in shadowy phalanx
In the field of the upper sky.
And as we read the weird rhyme—
The reversal fancy hears
The gleeful ring of the undead swords,
And the clash of the spectral spears.

We think with imperious questionings,
Of the brothers that we lost,
And we strive to look in death's mystery
The flight of each valiant ghost.
The northern night is for us,
And we feel through our sorrow's night,
That those spectral legions are still
Somewhere for truth and light.

It was not their limit for rest and sleep,
They hearts beat high and free
In their fresh veins the blood of youth
Was singing its hot, sweet song.
The open heaven bent over them,
'Mid flowers their little feet trod,
Their lives lay vivid in light, and blest
By the smiles of summer days.

Again they come—again I hear
The tread of that goodly band;
I know the flash of Ellsworth's eye,
And the grasp of his hard, warm hand.
And Putnam and Shaw, of the heart,
And eye like a Boston girl's,
And I see the light of Heaven which shone
On Ulric Dahlgren's curls.

There is no power in the gloom of hell
To quench those spirits of fire.
There is no charm in the bliss of Heaven
To hid them and aspire.
But somewhere, in the eternal plan,
That straight line, which is shortest and best,
And, like the fires on Lookout's crest,
Above death's darkness burns.

A chosen corps, they are marching on
In a wider field than ours.
Those bright battalions shall fulfil
The scheme of heavenly powers.
And high brave thoughts flash down to us.
The echoes of that far fight,
Like the flash of a distant picket's gun.
Through shades of the severing night.

No fear for them in our lower field,
Let us toil with arms unstained.
That at last we may march shoulder to shoulder with them
On the shining heights they've gained.
We shall greet them in gladness and love,
In time's declining sun,
When the legion of honor shall sound recall,
And the Battle of Life be won.

The surgeon of the Army Society to-day elected the following officers: President, Brevet Major General James R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Vice Presidents, Brevet Major General Charles Graham, of New York; Brevet Major General Adelbert Ames, of Portland, Maine; Brevet Major General Selden A. Maun, of Illinois; Brevet Major General William E. Kesselberg; Recording Secretary, Major General H. Howell; Treasurer, Brevet Brigadier General Charles A. Carlton, of New York; Chaplain, Rev. William H. Taylor; Orator for the next meeting, Brevet Major General Thomas Osborn, of Illinois.

The banquet of the Society of the Army of the James was held at the Metropolitan Hotel this evening. About two hundred members attended. Gen. Chas. K. Graham presided. Among the prominent gentlemen at the head of the table were Rev. Wm. H. Taylor, Gen. Chas. Devins, *Jr.*, Q. A. Gilmore, Samuel Duncan, George A. Sharpe, Henry E. Davis and E. W. Hincks, and Colonel John Hay. Letters of apology in absence were read from Governor McDonald, Hawley and Butler. Toasts were responded to by General Sharpe for the President, General Volges for the regular army, James Shaw for the colored troops, Major John H. Howell for the press, and General Devins for the citizen soldiery. Governor Hoffman was to reply to the toast, the State of New York, but was unable to appear, and sent a letter of apology, as did also Mayor Hall. During the evening the "Song of the Army of the James," composed for the occasion by Chaplain Thomas, was sung with much enthusiasm. The festivities, which were of the most cordial and lively character, concluded at a late hour.

CINCINNATI.

Meeting of the Supreme Conclave of the Order of Seven to Hop—The Kentucky Lottery Managers Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The Most Worthy Supreme Conclave of the Order of Heptasoph assembled this morning, Hon. James Young, of Maryland, Supreme Archeon, in the Chair. Twenty-three officers and representatives were present. Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Alabama, New York, Louisiana, District of Columbia being represented. The report of the Supreme Archeon presented shows a gratifying condition of the Order in the United States.

During the year dispensations have been issued for three grand and nineteen subordinate bodies, not including those chartered by the grand bodies, and ten grand encampments. The report pays a high tribute to the prompt and faithful services of the Supreme Secretary, Dr. S. Baird Weil, of Maryland, and the report shows the great increase of the order during the year. Favorable reports from the various supreme Ephors in charge of jurisdictions were read. To-morrow a grand picnic will be given the body in the afternoon, and the next session will occur Friday. L. D. Croninger and R. H. Hamilton, of this city, representing the Kentucky section, Kentucky, arrested for unlawfully drawing lottery, waived an examination to-day, and were held to bail in the sum of $500 each to await the action of the Grand Jury. A motion to dismiss the attachment under which the wheels, tubes and numbers used in drawing the Kentucky lotteries were seized was overruled. The impression prevails that the managers will decide means to proceed with their business, obnoxious as it is to many in the States, notwithstanding the proceedings commenced against them.

The weather is decidedly cool for the season.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 7:30 P. M. }

The barometer has fallen since Tuesday evening at the Rocky Mountain stations, with a slight increase of temperature and southerly winds. The area of lowest pressure has passed from Lake Ontario southeastward and is now central over Delaware. The barometer continues low on the Gulf coast, but has risen decidedly from Lake Ontario to Missouri and northwards. The temperature has fallen from middle and east Atlantic coast to Lake Ontario and Iowa. Fresh winds prevail in the middle and southern States from the southwest to the northwest on the lakes. Threatening and rainy weather has prevailed from the Ohio Valley to Lake Ontario and to Florida, and also on the Atlantic coast. Clearing up weather is now reported from Lake Huron to Kentucky and westward.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that a short but heavy rain will pass over Maryland and New Jersey, and probably Connecticut, but a rising barometer and clearing weather, with fresh winds, are probable for Thursday from Illinois and Wisconsin eastward to the Atlantic coast. Threatening weather will probably continue in Northern Florida, but no partially cloudy weather in the interior and Gulf States.

CRIME.

Embezzlement and Suicide.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Joseph Hogaboom, clerk for Tillinghast & Co., being detected to-day in appropriating his employers' money, attempted to shoot himself, but the ball lodged in a large pocketbook. He then threw himself from the window into the street, striking upon his head. He was picked up insensible, and probably die. He had hitherto borne an excellent reputation.

Buckhout to be Hanged.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 19.—The jury in the Buckhout trial, after remaining out all night, came into court at ten o'clock this morning, and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation of mercy. After some time spent in deliberation, the Court sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, the 1st day of September.

The Shanahan Murder Case.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The Court of Appeals have granted Matt. Shanahan, under sentence to be hanged for the murder of A. Montgomery, sixty days time, in which to show cause why a new trial should be granted. Shannahan was to be hanged on the 12th of September.

A Clerical Dead-Beat.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., July 19.—A former priest of the Catholic Church, who gave his name as Father Westcamp, was arrested last evening in a house of ill-fame, for striking one of the female inmates. He has been representing himself at various points as a priest, and in other places as a Methodist minister. His pocket book contained ministers' passes over railroads, also a letter from a bishop, suspending him until an investigation. He was brought before Judge Vaughan this morning and fined.

Shot While Robbing a Clothes-line.

This evening James Kelly was caught stealing clothing from a line, and was shot down by the owner of the clothing.

Shop-Lifters Arrested.

ALBANY, July 19.—Detectives have arrested a German-looking man about twenty years old, and a young woman nineteen years old, giving the names of H. Samuels and wife, for shop-lifting. In their trunks were found about $1,000 worth of chains, rings, burglars' tools, rolls of ribbon, velvet and some fancy pawn tickets for jewelry issued by pawn brokers in Montreal, Indianapolis, &c.

FIRES.

Andover Center, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 19.—Proctor's block in Andover Center, was burned this morning. Among the occupants were Sheriff J. S. Kimball and Benjamin Merchant, lawyers, and the Kearsarge Lodge of Masons. Loss not ascertained.

communities by thousands in the districts controlled by lines yet to be built, must, in case the broad gauge is retained, exist without the advantages of local roads for a generation longer, unless the "new and cheap machine"—the narrow gauge road—is adopted in its stead. Therefore, would it not be well for stockholders and bondholders before investing more money in laying another rail upon the ponderous broad-gauge plan, to pause and gravely consider the merits of the new and cheaper system? Would it not be wise for legislators forthwith to encourage, by proper laws, a contrivance which promises so much benefit to the great masses of their constituents? And is it not due to the people who so generously assisted the corporations that are to-day determining the gauge for scores of years and for hundreds of thousands of miles of new roads in our trans-Mississippi empire, that the plan best adapted for the early ultimate accommodation of the entire community shall be adopted and maintained?

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI—CHANGE IN GAUGE.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The preparations for changing the gauge of the Ohio and Missippi railroad from six feet to four feet eight and a half inches are nearly completed, and the change will be made on the 23d inst. The inside spikes of the new gauge have been driven into the cross-ties, and all that will have to be done will be to draw the old spikes and place one rail into the gauge marked by the new line of inside spikes, and fasten them down. As the workmen will be distributed in squads one mile sections of the road, the work will be conducted with great rapidity, and is expected to be completed in one day. The gauge has already been changed from the Ohio river westward, and is done without interfering with the traffic of the road. One thousand new narrow gauge cars are to be placed on the road by the Ohio and Mississippi, Baltimore and Ohio railroad companies, and as the change of gauge is completed. At the several machine shops of the Ohio and Mississippi, large numbers of men are employed in changing locomotives to correspond with the change in gauge.

The cars which led to this change are manifold, but all spring from the fact that the present gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is exceptional. The road is the only line of a large portion of trade which naturally belonged to it. Within a short space of the Ohio River railroads have established control of the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, thus extending its line to Cincinnati, and connecting with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The advantages of this connection were to a considerable extent sacrificed by the broad gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which necessitated a transfer of freight and passengers at Cincinnati. To remedy this inconvenience, and to utilize to the fullest extent the advantarges afforded by this short route to the seaboard, the change of gauge was projected and will be carried out, as has been described.

The connection of the Erie railroad with the Ohio and Mississippi will be cut off by this change.

ADVENTURES IN AEROSTATION.

FIFTH PAPER.

BY A PRACTICAL AERONAUT.

Crossing the Atlantic in a Balloon—Why It Has Not Been Done—What Power Shall be Employed to Propel Balloons—A Field for an Inventor—Summary.

I am not acquainted with the details of the plans conceived and partly put into execution by Mr. Wise, La Mountain, Lowe and Wilson, at different times, to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, and never participated, save in the case of these large schemes that was by being concerned in the trip made from St. Louis to Watertown, New York. Nothing would have gratified me more than to have been one of the voyagers on that occasion, but the trip was mainly a failure, except in regard to the distance made. I hope I may not be unjust towards any deserving aeronaut, but their propositions and operations, in the large scale, have always presented themselves to me more in the form of speculation than real experiments for the advancement of the science—though I will have to except Mr. Wise, believing him to have always been sincere and honest—and were like a show business, a play upon the credulity of the people. And it is a fact beyond dispute that the leading, if not the only, means of propulsion and guidance relied upon for the accomplishment of those long voyages, has been the air-current. What few mechanical contrivances have been suggested or adopted, for this purpose, have been sadly deficient in principle, having but an apparent or imaginary connection with the leading principle, which must be grappled with in converting the air into a vehicle or means of navigation. As auxiliaries to the general purpose, kedging and air-anchors, are valuable aids of some purposes, but alone they are of no real practical use. Without a propelling force, without a forward movement, *through the air*, not with it, no one should expect to be able to guide a balloon except to drift where favored him. What would be the use of a man who should claim that he could guide a vessel and propel it while it lay in a current, without sail, wheel or wind, simply by means of its form and bulk? Such is the case with all the attempts to control the balloon, and it is a fact beyond dispute that anything more could be done with it than is done with a clumsy lumber raft passing down stream, he would be regarded as a navigator of extraordinary power, and if he succeeded in taking his point, as much as air-navigators propose doing, when they represent that they can lay out and follow a course by taking advantage of the air-currents. The pith and entirety of the matter is, it would be out of place to say, that a balloon can be made to navigate the air as the present steamers navigate the water, but that it would be out of place to say that it can be made to navigate it as the present steamers navigate the water, and while a few people claim that they have sufficient knowledge of the character and course of the winds to enable them to shape a true course across the Atlantic, for my part I would never risk my life in a balloon with no other power being provided with a positive, absolute and well tested propelling power.

The fact is, the question arises, what shall this power consist of? The scientific man thinks of steam, electricity, and chemicals—the mechanician of engines, screws and wings. Some people of wealth think of so far as to think of sails and rudders—others speculate on the power of making a balloon so light that it cannot be charged like a rocket and kept moving by the successive ejection of portions of the ship charges. The nearest approximation to the practical in the latter proposition is the idea of solid cartridges, which have been suggested by some one—which could be contained in a vessel and discharged through a throttle or guage-valve, and from which the power could be required. But even this, is theory, not reality. The projectile force of the cartridges would be lost in the rear, and the uncertainty involved in its use, are known facts which would greatly discourage even a sanguine inventor.

There can be no question but that a new power is to require to make aeronautics a perfect art. The use of steam involves too much weight, both as regards the steam machinery itself, as also the fuel and water necessary to create it. All of this I have no fear or despair on account of this fact. So much power is required to produce a given velocity, motion or resistence in this case than is required on the water or the rail, that the success of the principle can be established by the most primitive means, if wanted mainly, is the adaptation of means, mechanically, to produce friction, or overcome the inertia of the air. Whether these means consist of wings, propellers, or blowers, or a combination of all of them, is not the question, so that they are made to work effectually. In combination with them the air-ship itself must become adapted to the power required, as speed, ease of handling, safety, &c. Steamboats, locomotives and telegraphs were not perfected without years of struggling, greater mysteries in the mechanical sciences than are required to be developed in this case; and it will be found upon a careful examination of the subject that timidity and incredulity are its greatest enemies. I propose, before ending these papers, to call the attention of the reader to a few points to be brought into control and use, and the only obstacle I can see why a balloon would not be developed into a practical conveyance, as regards